MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XVI. MILWAUKEE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1859. NUMBER 175.

THE SENTINEL.

Daily, $7;—Tri-Weekly, $4;—Weekly, $1.50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

W. D. JERMAIN.....H. H. BRIGHTMAN

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
10:30 A. M.	12:50 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:15 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.		
7:25 A. M.	6:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.	9:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.		
9:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
2:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
8:00 P. M.		
MILWAUKEE & HORICON.		
7:25 A. M.	9:55 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.	5:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.		
4:20 P. M.	11:25 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.		
12:00 M.	2:30 A. M.	11.00 A. M.
8:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	7.00 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR COLLINGWOOD AND THE EAST.

The Collingwood line of screw steamers leave—one every day, Sundays excepted, from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water st., connecting at Collingwood with cars from the East.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations for passengers, leave the different transportation docks every day for Buffalo.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, &C.

The Steamer Daniella leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock at 8 o'clock in the morning, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and two Rivers.

FOR CHICAGO, &C.

The steamer Traveller leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock every evening, at 9 o'clock, for Chicago and intermediate ports.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A MEETING of the Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District, comprising the Towns of Lake, Oak Creek and Franklin, will be held at the house of M. L. Hogan, in the village of Oak Creek, on Saturday, the 27th day of August instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing two delegates to represent said District in the State Convention held at Madison, August 31st. [td] BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

The Slave Trade Flourishing.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says he received information of the landing of large cargoes of slaves in Florida, which he regards as confirmed by the silence of the Southern press on the subject. He continues: "I have no doubt that time will develope some startling facts in the history of slavery since May, 1858. There are said to exist depots of savages in over 20 large towns or cities at the South, in some of which the initiated may find them at times to the number of several hundred. Among the places where these depots are to be found, Charleston, Memphis, and Columbus have been named by a person whom I think trustworthy and reliable, who informed me that he had visited them, and that he had seen altogether in these three places about 900 imported blacks. He said it was notorious throughout Georgia and Alabama six weeks ago, that quite a fleet of slavers was expected to land cargoes within a month or two, on one of the Florida inlets not far from Key West. A large proportion of the vessels engaged are Northern, and fitted out at the North."

This statement is corroborated, to some extent, by the despatch we published yesterday, announcing, on the authority of a U. S. Official, the successful landing of a cargo of six hundred slaves on the coast of Florida, and the burning of the vessel, to prevent the detection of the parties engaged in the traffic.

ATTEMPT AT WHOLESALE MURDER.—The attempt made on the evening of the 27th ult., to murder the passengers in a train on the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, in Ohio, was a most fiendish one. At Gegbart's Station, about twelve miles from Portsmouth, there is a bridge forty feet long and some twelve feet high, spanning a ravine, in which are rough and sharp stones. As the train turned the curve and approached to within one hundred yards of the bridge, the engineer discovered that a rail had been taken up from the track on the bridge and removed inward some two feet. The engineer whistled down brakes, and reversed the engine, and then prepared to make a desperate jump for his life, but the train was upon the bridge and he could not jump without apparently jumping into the very jaws of death. He hesitated a second, and in that second the engine, tender and three freight trucks leaped the chasm by the wheels bounding over the timbers of the bridge.

Beyond the bridge there is an embankment from ten to twelve feet high, and the freight trucks went over this but the engine did not. The passenger and baggage cars fortunately did not reach the opening before the engine was checked, or a number of persons would probably have been killed. As the engine passed over the bridge, the brakesman jumped off, and struck a locust tree, falling thro' the timbers some fifteen or eighteen feet below. He is said to be seriously injured.

An hour before a lot of ties were unloaded at the spot, and the track was all right then. The rail was removed in the next half hour, evidently with the murderous design of intercepting the afternoon train, and precipitating the cars and passengers through the bridge. Strong suspicions are entertained against a man living in the neighborhood.

DREADFUL CASUALTY—SMOTHERED TO DEATH IN WHEAT.—A canal boat was being loaded with wheat from GILES' Warehouse in Weedsport, N. Y., on Saturday last, by spouting it in from the bottom of a bin 12 feet deep, when two boys, named JAMES COGAN and JOHN DAILY, aged respectively about 12 and 10 years, seeing the wheat rapidly settling in the centre of the bin, thought it would be a fine source of amusement to play in it, and accordingly both at once jumped into the rapidly settling center, and no sooner had they struck the wheat than they began to go down with it, and the surrounding wheat to cave in about them so rapidly that they could not extricate themselves. A smaller boy standing by gave the alarm, and in a moment a workman jumped in to rescue them, and actually got hold of them before they were below the grain, but they went down so fast and he with them, that it was with the greatest effort on getting hold of the side of the bin that he got out himself, and ran to shut off the flow of wheat which was only the work of a moment. The alarm was given, and all hands rushed to their rescue, but they had been carried below the level of the grain, and after about 15 minutes of the most strenuous exertion, they were exhumed, but not till life was extinct in both cases.—They were found standing straight up, their hands by their sides and hats on. They were two fine boys of worthy parents, who feel their sudden loss most keenly.

A MAMMOTH STEAMSHIP PROPOSED.—Captain RANDALL of Philadelphia, proposes build, by stock subscription, a steamer four hundred feet long, and forty-eight feet beam, with accommodations for 3000 passengers, and 3000 tons of freight. The ship will have iron diagonal braces around the frame, be iron bound inside the planking, and iron bulkheads, dividing the ship in seven compartments. The propelling power will be two marine engines of 3500 horse power, and two sets of wheels. The ship will draw but thirteen feet of water, and the projector believes that one constructed on its plan, would cross the ocean in seven days. The cost of the vessel is estimated at $500,000. The *Ledger* says that Capt. RANDALL has had great experience in steamships, both on the Lakes and in California.

Wisconsin and Illinois Currency---High Rates of Exchange.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Chicago *Press & Tribune*, in answering the reports of the Milwaukee papers, to its attacks upon Wisconsin Currency, says that between it and the Currency of Illinois there is little to choose; they are both bad enough. Now, while I grant that Wisconsin Currency is no better than it should be, I believe and hope to show that it is *better*, than that of Illinois.

In explaining the causes of the present high rates of Exchange the *Press & Tribune* brings against our Currency makers, two charges:

1st, That they have made Exchange scarce by increasing their circulation, purchasing their securities at the East and thereby encreasing our indebtedness there, &c.

2nd, That these notes when put in circulation are irredeemable. The first of these charges, it has been shown in our city papers, is without the slightest foundation as regards the Wisconsin Banks, and our Bank Comptroller's Report shows that instead of *increasing*, our Wisconsin Banks have during the last six months *contracted* their circulation, while the Banks of Illinois have increased theirs *two millions of dollars* during the same period. Now, Messrs. *Press & Tribune*, is the policy of the Wisconsin and Illinois Bankers equally reprehensible in this? Is there little to choose between them? In your previous reply you ignored these facts and in your great magnanimity said that between the Banks of the two States there was little to choose. Is it so?

With regard to the charge that these promises to pay of the Banks are wholly irredeemable, our city papers answered that the Banks of this State redeem in Milwaukee on Exchange on New York at 1-4 per cent. below the selling rates. Oh, quoth the *Press & Tribune*, that does not amount to anything, only a few Banks redeem on Milwaukee and they only at 1-4 per cent. below Current rates; they have room for large profits after that. The fact is, that of the one hundred and five Wisconsin Banks *ninety-three* redeem either here or in Madison, and if such redemption does not amount to anything and leaves them with large profits, pray Messrs. *Press & Tribune*, why cannot your Illinois Banks, if equally good, do the same in Chicago? So far from their redeeming at 1-4 per cent. below selling rates of Exchange, in Chicago, they do not redeem at the selling rates; in fact, they do not redeem at *any rates*, and if you present their notes at their counters they will redeem them, as the *Press & Tribune* itself says, *in five cent pieces*.

Let them, if as good as the Wisconsin Banks, redeem in Chicago, on the same terms as our Banks do in Milwaukee, and it will be found that their notes will be rushed home at such a rate that they will soon be glad to retire the two millions they have recently added to their circulation, and Eastern Exchange will immediately fall. It is true that Exchange is the same price here as in Chicago at present, but for a good many months past it has been from 1-4 to 1-2 per cent lower than in Chicago, and has now been raised only to stop the life-blood from being sucked out of our Banks by the conduct of these Illinois wild-cats. From these facts it appears that the Wisconsin Bankers are willing to sacrifice some of their profits to keep Exchange at reasonable rates, while the Illinois Bankers would fleece the merchants by extravagant rates of Exchange rather than give up one iota of the profits or retire one dollar of their circulation. Ah! says the *Press & Tribune*, but your Bank notes are not so well secured as ours. This is a new idea which has occurred to the *Press & Tribune*, a God-send of an after thought; but what in the world it has to do with high rates of Exchange we cannot see. Our Wisconsin notes are amply secured, as much so as those of Illinois, and our Bank Comptroller has power, if any securities are in his opinion insufficient, to demand additional ones. The *Press & Tribune* may not relish the idea but it is nevertheless true that our Currency is better, and the policy pursued by our Bankers sounder, than that of the Banks of Illinois.

GOOD CURRENCY.

A NOVEL DUEL.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* says:

"A duel of a novel character took place at the residence of ROBERT HANCOCK, Esq., Shockoe Hill, a day or two since, during the absence of that gentleman from home. Two men servants being engaged in a quarrel, in which both were abused, they resolved to heal their wounded honor by a resort to the duello. There was but one pistol accessible to the combatants—an old horseman's side arm—but they got out of this dilemma in the following remarkable manner: The weapon was heavily charged, the distance (ten paces) marked off, and the privilege of the first fire decided by the toss up of a cent. The parties then took their position, and the fortunate winner of the first fire then asked his antagonist if he was ready. Receiving an affirmative response, the pistol holder blazed away, striking his opponent on the side of the forehead, the ball tearing up the skin and glancing off. Had it struck him plumply, instant death would probably have ensued. As it was, the defenceless darkie was only severely stunned, and fell to the floor.

THE FROZEN WELL at Brandon, Vt., has attracted crowds of savans to that place this season. Scientific persons in that vicinity ascribe the phenomenon to an iceberg, and that originally, or at some remote period in the long past, that part of America was the head of the sea. This hypothesis is sustained by the fact that several years ago, in building a rail road between Claremont and White River Junction, the terminus of the Sullivan railroad, the bones of an Arctic whale were found on one of the highest points of land.—All the land near the well is frozen at a depth of a few feet below the surface. An interesting scientific report on the subject is understood to be forthcoming.

THE PATRIARCH of all the trees in the Jardin des Plantes of Paris—the acacia planted in 1635 by Ves-Pasian Robin, the gardener of Louis XIII—is this year full of sap and vigor. It is from this tree, more than twice centenarian, that has been derived all the seed which has spread that useful and graceful tree all over France.

Wisconsin State Phonetic Association.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the *Wisconsin State Phonetic Association*, will be held in Portage, Friday, August 26th, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Phonographers and all others interested in the Phonetic Reform, are earnestly invited to attend. Members of the Association particularly requested to be present.

J. S. HASKELL, Dalton.
I. STONE, Kenosha.
T. C. BARDEEN, Portage.
D. P. LANE, Koshkonong,
A. H. HOWARD, Omro.
Executive Committee.

Papers throughout the State are requested to insert the above. We are assured that efforts will be made to make the occasion one of interest and profit to all educators and others who shall attend the meeting of the Association. A friendly welcome, such as was given the State Teachers' Association last year, will be given those who shall come this year.—*Badger State*.

The Weather South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 9—9 P. M.

The continued rains induce fears of injury to the growing cotton crop.

To the Electors of School Districts.

As the time for the election of District Clerk, for a term of three years, for each School District in the State, I deem it of so much importance to the cause of education as to venture to call special attention to the subject, and urge your attendance at the annual meeting.

The School District elections are too generally disregarded, while none so vitally and intimately concern the nearest interests of the whole people. It is this criminal neglect that enables a few—and those not always the most discreet and intelligent—to foist upon the District, men utterly unfit for School officers, however good citizens they may be in other respects; and thus the whole school system, from its improper administration, is frequently brought into disrepute, bitter quarrels and vexatious litigations engendered, unworthy teachers employed, and the children deprived of the proper facilities for acquiring an education. When there is scarcely one in every hundred of our youth who enjoy the higher advantages of our Universities, Colleges and Academies, how very important is it, that our Common Schools should be watched over with jealous care on the part of the people, and only *the very best men* chosen for their supervision and management.

Spend, then, fellow citizens, a few hours, if need be, in the faithful performance of this high duty—select a judicious and competent man for Clerk—one who will serve his District with an eye single to the best interests of the people and the cause of education—one who will not seek to make use of his position to force upon the District a sister, a son, or a daughter for teacher, when a better selection could and should be made—one, in short, who will not seek the office for the promotion of selfish ends or pecuniary considerations.

In making choice of important and responsible a public officer, I entreat you to lay aside every improper influence—every political and sectarian partiality—and select for Clerk the man best fitted in the District for the position. Then will your schools be improved, peace promoted, and your children properly educated. There are persons in every District, who, if not *entirely* competent for the office of Clerk, are at least *comparatively* so—honest, intelligent, and well-meaning: let such be sought out and elected on the last Monday in September, and then no one will be disposed to complain because he has been earnestly urged to a performance of his duty. Yours respectfully,

LYMAN C. DRAPER,
Superintendent Public Instruction.
Madison, August 1, 1859.

THE CITY.

SENTINEL READING ROOM.

WE have opened in connection with our new Counting Room, 207 East Water st., a Reading Department, where all the leading Daily Papers in the United States and Canada are regularly placed on file, for the benefit of those who may wish to see them. Strangers visiting the city are invited to avail themselves of our "Free Reading Room" at their pleasure.

Meeting of Bankers.

We understand that a meeting of country bankers is to be held here to-day, to consider the subject of establishing a mutual redemption bank, or Clearing House in this city. If the project is carried out, it will probably remove the objections that are being urged against the present central redemption system, while serving the same end.

A NEW GRAIN ROUTE.—Arrangements have been entered into, we understand, by the Racine & Mississippi and Lake Shore Railroads, which promise to lead to Milwaukee a large amount of grain, which heretofore has gone to Chicago. By these Roads the distance from Freeport, Ill., is but six miles longer than from that place to Chicago. The freight tariff has been so arranged that it will cost no more to send grain here from Freeport than to Chicago. Arrangements will also be made by which cars of bulk grain can be run into KELLOGG and STRONG'S elevator, by means of a side track from the Depot to their warehouse. Taking into consideration Milwaukee's grain prices and shipping advantages, a large amount of produce may be looked for on the new route.

MUNICIPAL COURT—HIS HONOR, JUDGE FOOTE, PRESIDING.—THURSDAY, August 6th.—John Ricoft, drunk, penalty, $1,00. Paid.

Thomas Manax, assault and battery; fine and cost, $2,71. Paid.

Gottlieb Hoffman, resisting officer, trial proceeding.

Simon McMan, assault and battery, fine and costs, $8.40. Paid.

John Palmer, assault and battery. Defendant found guilty and was discharged. Complaint in this case adjudged to be made willfully, maliciously, and without probable cause. Ordered that judgment be entered against complainant, John McGreary, for the amount of costs to be taxed. Costs taxed at $4.74.

The "note of preparation," is still sounding at the station building. A corps of painters and whitewashers obstructed the passage all of yesterday. While the court room is being enlarged, and the salary of the Judge fixed upon, it seems that a higher power has decreed that there is no municipal court.

ALBANY HALL.—There must have been a thousand people assembled at this house, last night, to witness the second appearance of the wonderful troupe of dogs and monkeys There is not any chance of an argument in regard to the merits of this "show," for every one is of the same opinion, that it is all the proprietors claim for it—*the very best traveling*. We take great pleasure in recommending it. Our church-going friends need not have any religious scruples about attending, for there is not anything done or said that the most fastidious can take any exceptions to. Everybody should see this amusing entertainment before it closes, which will be on Thursday night.

A grand performance will be given this afternoon, which will afford an excellent opportunity for the juvenile portion of the community that are unable to attend at night.—What a crowd of pretty, smiling little faces will be there, and what hearty streams of laughter will follow the funniment of the little comedians! Doors open at 2—commence at 3 o'clock.

A LADY FRIEND hands us the following, and says it will answer as well for all varieties of fish—which if served in this way are "perfectly delicious:"

COOKING PICKEREL.—First, stuff them, as you would a turkey, with bread and butter, peppered and chopped up fine; lay them in a tin pan, so as to make one layer of fish, back uppermost, and fill the interstices with the stuffing, crowded down hard; turn in water gently, until the fish are covered—and then bake in an oven until the water is all dried up.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT BOX.—A contribution box has been placed near the stamp delivery, at the Post Office, in accordance with the request of Mr. IVES at Washington. It is small, and we hope will be speedily filled.

Meeting of the Sabbath School Association.

The quarterly meeting of this Association, on Monday evening, was well attended. The exercises were commenced by singing the Sunday School hymn, "I have a father in the promised land," followed with prayer by the Rev. J. M. BUCHANAN. The children then sung "The Sunday School Army," when the President gave a short address, stating that he entered the Sunday School Army thirty-five years ago, and had been fighting in this army ever since. He remarked the reason why the French, under NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, were so good soldiers, was because of the great respect and love they had for their commander; now we have a much greater Captain, for the song you have just sung says, "for the Saviour is your Captain," and if you will follow the commands he has given you in His Holy Book, you will be able to successfully fight the good fight, and when this life shall end, enter that promised land where our great Captain now reigns King of Kings.

The President closed his address by introducing to the children Mr. JACKSON, who urged on the children the importance of honoring their parents. God has placed them over us, and we ought to obey them. They know what is best for you, though their commands may at times seem strange, yet when you grow older you will then understand that they were for your good. He said, some time ago, he saw four ladies, very nicely dressed. In front of a house which they were leaving, stood a carriage. Three of these ladies were young; and the other, he judged by her looks, was their mother. They came through the door yard, with their card cases in their hands; one of them opened the gate, and as they passed out, left their mother in the yard to open and shut the gate for herself. They entered the carriage, two of them took the back seat, arranging their dresses about them, without taking the least notice of their parent, and allowed her to enter the carriage without any assistance from them, and take the front seat.—Their indifference was painful to him, and he thought they were not honoring their parent as the Bible commanded He closed his remarks by urging the children to always love and reverence their parents.

"Happy Land," was then sung by the children, after which the President called on Hon E. B. HOLTON for a speech. Mr. HOLTON said he did not intend saying much, for two or three reasons, and one very good one was, because he had an excellent substitute.—These meetings, he remarked, are happy ones, because they are re-unions. Here are children from Kilbourntown, Walker's Point, the upper part of the First Ward, and from the various churches. Some were born in this country, others in Germany, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of the world. It was a happy sight to see them together as a Sunday School Army, and he hoped they would live to grow up and take the places of those kind friends who are interesting themselves in their behalf, and so continue the good work of Sunday Schools." Mr. HOLTON closed by introducing Mr. CLARK, of Chicago.

Mr. CLARK said there were three kinds of children in the world—one kind was, when asked by their parents to do an errand, or told to learn their lessons, or do anything they did not like, always reply "I wont."—Another kind was those who, when desired to do anything they did not like, replied—"I can't." The other kind was those who always replied to every duty asked of them, "I'll try." This last class reminds me of a little incident that happened some years ago. It was Sunday, and I had preached twice that day and was very tired. After returning home I went out into the garden, and as I was sitting in the shade of a tree, I noticed a little worm swinging on a spider's web, which was suspended from the limb of a tree. The little worm was trying to crawl up the web, and as the wind blew it to and fro, I thought, "little worm you will never be able to climb up that slender web." After watching for some time, I noticed it had gained a little, and in about half an hour it succeeded in reaching the limb. That, children, was trying, and we want you to use the same perseverance that that little worm did, in trying to learn your lessons. Mr. C. also related a story about a man who was hung. His first step in the wrong path being, disobedience to his parents, followed by swearing, Sabbath-breaking, stealing and murder.

The evening exercises were closed with singing, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and benediction by Rev. Mr DAY.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY GROCERY.—We recommend to our readers the establishment of J. W. LEDYARD, where may be found the choicest articles in the way of coffee, teas, wines and family groceries. To the lovers of tea and coffee we may add—confidentially—this is *the* place. Mr. LEDYARD seems to have anticipated every wish of the housekeeping and cooking animal, in his extensive stock, and we apprehend those who wish to do all their family shopping at one establishment will only consult their own convenience by consulting LEDYARD.

Although everything contained in this store is of the best quality the market affords, we have not been able, in our dealing therewith, to discover anything extra in the prices—indeed we might say privately, (and hope it wont go any further,) we honestly believe Mr. L. charges less than most of the other similar institutions through the city. Everybody is supposed to stand in need of groceries. Everybody may be supposed to be anxiously looking out for the best chance to supply the need, and with this supposition we deem it included in our duty as public chroniclers of every good and perfect gift to state what we know of LEDYARD. Let those who doubt try him. Great is LEDYARD, of Water Street!

FOR THE EAST.—The upper cabin steam packet *Rocket*, Capt. J. RICE, leaves the Milwaukee & Mississippi Dock this morning at 10 o'clock for Buffalo and intermediate ports. The steam packet *Potomac*, Captain GIBHARD, leaves at 7 P. M. for Buffalo and intermediate ports. For passage apply at the company's office, foot of East Water street, J. A. GRIFFITH, agent.

ATTENTION CADETS!—The members of the Milwaukee Cadets, and all who have been members of the Company within a year, are requested to meet *this* afternoon at 2 o'clock, at 184 East Water street, up stairs, *without fail*. By ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE *Wisconsin* clings to the proceedings in the BOOTH trial with tenatious grasp.—CLODIUS never was so loth to give up anything as he is this same seduction feature.

WE are indebted to Mr. MOTT, Agent for WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, for California papers of the 15th ult.

CALEB WALL has something to say in to-day's issue—not about the hog question—that is especially intended for—somebody.

NOTICE.—EDWARD P. ALLIS has opened an office under the State Bank, entrance on East Wate, street just north of Michigan street, and will give his attention to buying, selling or exchanging real estate and securities, and any other business which may require the services of an agent. my2[4]6d6m1atpp

☞ Look out for imitations of Lee & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons. sep10-d1aw1y

Correspondence.

MILWAUKEE, Aug 8th, 1859.

CALEB WALL, ESQ.—SIR:—In the *Sentinel* of this morning, I observe the notice of the sale of your Beaver Lake Farm. You say that the cottage cost $1,000 and 80 acres of land. How did it cost $1,000 in cash and 80 acres? or does the farm contain 80 acres? If the former, how much was the 80 worth? The second paragraph is equally blind. Do you intend to say that 5 acres of this farm is in cultivation, or that you will only exchange 5 acres for property in the city. The writer would like to make an exchange, but don't understand your advertisement.

LAND AGENT.

LAND AGENT, ESQ.—DEAR SIR:—Yours through the post office has been duly received. I am extremely sorry, Sir, that your college education prevents you from understanding our western language. I presume, Sir, you have made my advertisement your study, night and day, but Sir, you made one great error; you should have got one of my Dictionaries and Grammers, and all your difficulty would have ceased. Many of our college friends from the East, have lost great bargains from me by depending on their knowledge.

While you have been studying out the advertisement alluded to—one more quick, and who understands the Western College language has purchased the farm in question, and I presume you could not purchase his bargain for two thousand dollars. I would hereafter advise you, Mr. Land Agent, whenever you see any more of my advertisements, to call and see me; and I also further advise you, in all your letters you address to any one on the subject of Real Estate, that you sign your name in full, for an agent should never be ashamed of the office he represents. I also call your attention to several advertisements which are now in the *Sentinel*, of various Real Estate, which I have now for sale, or which I will exchange for other property or will sell on very easy terms. And also allow me to say to you, sir, if you, or your friends in the office you represent, have any money to invest in Real Estate, that now is the time to pitch in, for in a short time our City will have have a Horse Railroad established thro' every part of it, and the immense immigration which we will have pouring in our City and State must and will increase property far ahead of prices we have had for the last five years. CALEB WALL,

Firm of OGDEN & WALL, General Land Agents for all property in the City, County and State.

SAMUEL I BRIDGE,
Real Estate, Money & Insurance Broker.

I OFFER my services for the negotiation of Notes' Mortgages, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, and for the *obtaining of Loans*. Also, for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE. Taxes paid. Abstracts of titles furnished. Collections made in all parts of the country.

Marine and Fire Insurance Effected,

In the best Companies, at the lowest rates.

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Office of Merchants' & Traders' Ins. Co., Michigan street, under Newhall House. mo10[2]6d1ftstpp

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph
Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
my14[25]d1f-1stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

SEND YOUR
MAGAZINES, &C.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
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☞ DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Private Physicians, Office, 284 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis. my3[2]d1y

DIED:

Yesterday afternoon, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. RALPH, 106 Jefferson street, CHARLES T. BALDWIN, aged 12 years and 2 months.

Funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Dry Goods.

LADIES'

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

Adler & Newbouer

171 EAST WATER STREET,

WILL SELL THE REMAINDER OF THEIR

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION

COMMENCING ON

THURSDAY, JUNE 23,

AND CONTINUE UNTIL

The Entire Stock is Sold Out.

Hours of Sale—10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

N. B.—All those indebted to the firm are notified to come forward without delay; otherwise the claims will be handed over for collection.

ADLER & NEWBOUER,
171 East Water st., opposite the State Bank.
☞ Goods will be sacrificed at private sale until the above date. je17

GREAT BARGAINS!

MAY BE EXPECTED, AT

187 East Water Street,

AS THAT

Immense Stock of Dry Goods!!

MUST BE CLOSED OUT!

Without Respect to Cost!!

BY THE ASSIGNEE.

ap18[15]7d1f JOSEPH CARY, Assignee.

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Arrival of the Hammonia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—3 P. M.

The steamship Hammonia has arrived.

The London *Times* of the 26th ult., says the two sovereigns of France and Austria will favor the creation of an Italian confederation, to be under the honorary presidency of the Pope.

The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of France his right to Lombardy, excepting the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, which right the Emperor of France will hand over to the King of Sardinia.

Venetia forms part of the confederation, but remains under the corown of Austria.

The Dukes of Tuscany and Modena return under conditions of a general amnesty.

Both Emperors will ask the Pope to introduce indispensible reforms.

The ship Acma, from Calcutta for London, has been lost at sea; twenty of her crew and passengers were drowned.

The *Times* says that four motions are before the House of Commons on subjects connected with the military and naval defences of the British Empire.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Arrival of the Arabia.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Aug. 9—9 P. M.

The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool on the 30th, arrived at Halifax at 2 1-2 this P. M. Her news, which is three days later, has probably been expressed, and will be due here at an early hour to-morrow morning—too late, however, for the Wednesday morning papers.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—9 P. M.

It is stated that during the late term of the U. S. Circuit Court in Alabama, several indictments were found under the law of 1818, which prescribed fines and imprisonment for engaging in or aiding and abetting the importation of Africans, within the jurisdiction of the United States. As the law of 1820 which makes the offence piracy, to be visited with death, does not, in express language, repeal the former statute, a grave question has arisen involving the point whether there can be any choice of the above mentioned punishments; for while public sentiment at the South is against the greater, juries have, it is said, expressed a disposition to render verdicts carrying with them the less severe punishment.

The opinion is entertained here among distinguished gentlemen, that in view of all the facts, notwithstanding the established rules of interpreting statutes, the question will probably be brought before the Supreme Court of the U. S. for its decision.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9th.—9 P. M.

Judge Mason of the Supreme Court has granted a motion for the appointment of receiver for the Erie Railroad Company.

A private telegram from Memphis says that Emerson Etheridge is elected to Congress, in the 9th District.

A dispatch from Houston, Texas, via New Orleans on the 8th, says that Sam Houston is certainly elected Governor.

The earnings of the Central Railroad during the month of July were nearly $83,000 in excess of last year; the six months dividends of 2 per cent amounts to $620,000, after the payment of which there will be a balance of over $14,000 on hand.

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block. jan21

For Sale or Rent.

Pitt's or Hall's Threshing Machines

FOR SALE BY
jy26[33]d1awlm L. J. HIBBY.

CITY LAND OFFICE

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE Property, which we are authorized to exchange for City Property improved—for Dwelling Houses and Lots in Seventh, First or Fourth Wards:

The undivided sixteenth interest of fourteen thousand and fifty-six acres of valuable Pine Lands, in Marquette county, Michigan. The Lands are surrounded by Mills, and are in the neighborhood of valuable Mines. Prefer to exchange for improved property, but would exchange for property that is unimproved, provided the encumbrances are not too large.

Also, five hundred and sixty acres of Heavy Timbered Land, in the State of Illinois in a large settlement two and a half miles from the Mississippi river, and fifteen miles from the county seat of St. Louis. Will also exchange this property for house and lot in the Seventh or First Wards. The Lands are all free from any encumbrances. Title is perfect.

Also, we will sell that well-known Hotel and two lots, known as the Atlantic House, formerly the Hawkins House, Fifth Ward. Its situation for business is good, being very near the depot of the Milwaukee & Chicago R. R., and immediately opposite the said House. Six new brick stores are going up. The said Hotel and lots will be sold on two years credit, without any money being paid down, with seven per cent. interest.

Also 5 farms of 40 acres 2½ miles from city limits, which we will sell for $2,200 cash.

We have continued applications to exchange city property for farms, and there is also an increased demand for farms from the large emigration which is now coming to our state. Any one who has farms along the line of the Prairie du Chien Railroad would be well for them to leave a list of same with us.

OGDEN & WALL,
jy7[d]em[5]d5 City Land Agents.

The Model Farm for Sale!

CRUMBEY PROPOSES TO
SELL THE MODEL FARM,
LOCATED IN THE
TOWN OF SUMMIT, WAUKESHA CO.,
Five Miles from Railroad Station.

THE MODEL FARM IS KNOWN throughout the West as the best farm that stands out of doors: Has a 320 acre of land, 240 acres of which is under the plough, and the balance in oldest Grass & Tree orchard, 20 acres in extent, part of which is bearing fruit, forms part of the premises. There is a beautiful Lake full of fish on the farm, and a House, Barns, &c., are good enough for anybody. Any person wishing a home cannot find a better in the West, and it will be sold cheap. If not sold I expect to offer the farm as security for a loan of a few thousand dollars. Don't buy my property, "and not upon the order of your coming, but upon a full understanding" that is my best bolt at the present time. The clear and indisputable title will be given. CRUMBEY.
jy18[15]d2mo Newhall House, Milwaukee.

FOR SALE.

LOT 13, BLOCK 76, FRONTING ON Jackson street, 7th Ward. City of Milwaukee. Terms liberal. Address ALFRED A. MOTT,
je21[4]10d6m 54 Front Street, New York City.

FOR SALE.

TWO OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL NEW BRICK HOUSES,
In the Block of Nine Houses,
JACKSON ST., NEAR DIVISION.

These Houses are three stories high, and have fine stone cellars. There are

NINE ROOMS IN EACH HOUSE,

And a good supply of Pantries and Closets, and all well finished, in modern style. The parlors are finished with stucco cornice and centerpieces, and marble mantles. There is also

A GOOD BRICK STABLE,

AND A FIRST-RATE CISTERN ON EACH LOT, and everything in the best condition. Apply at my office corner of East Water and Kinnie sts., or address me through the Post office. Price $4,000; terms easy.
ap18[19]6d1f ADAM GRANT.

J. H. CRAMPTON,
GENERAL LAND AGENT, MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, will pay special attention to the selection of PINE AND FARMING LANDS, in this State, and locate the same on reasonable terms. OFFICE, No. 12 WISCONSIN STREET. oct1

Cash for Land Warrants.

I AM PREPARED TO ENTER FROM 5,000 to 5,000 acres of choice Farming Lands, most in 40 acre lots, or 80 acres each, in well settled counties in this State, at 10 shillings per acre. Call soon.
se24 J. H. CRAMPTON, Land Agent.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION ESTABLISHED by Special Endowment for the Relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

In times of Epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted, and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous Physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enroll their names on the books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of all charge.

In the absence of epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a Virulent character, arising from the abuse of the physical powers, mal-treatment, the effects of drugs, &c., &c.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent FREE of CHARGE to the afflicted.

Address, for Reports of treatment, to Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

By order of the directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Sec.

FARMER'S HOUSE,
BY MICHAEL SCHILZ
44 Chestnut Street near the La Crosse R. R Depot. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FARMERS, TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS, will always find a good table and clean rooms and berths, at reasonable charges. A Good Stabling for Horses. fe13[14]w2m0.

FILTERS! FILTERS!! FILTERS!!

KEDZIES RAIN WATER FILTERS just received and for sale at Blair & Parsons new stand No. 155 East Water street. my5

To-Day's Advertisements.

STRAYED.

A BRINDLE COW, WITH SOME WHITE about the head, and large horns, came into my enclosure on or about the 5th inst. The owner can have property by paying charges and taking her away. JOHN WRIGHT,
aug2[16]6t3t2t Town of Lake, Wis.

NOTICE.

WE NOTIFY THE PUBLIC FOR THE second time that W. T. Thor

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the City of Madison, in the Assembly Hall of the Capitol on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election; and to transact any other business that may properly come before it.

As the subject of selecting delegates to the next National Convention may be entertained and acted on by the Convention, it is suggested that the people in their primary caucuses, and the district conventions make such expression as will intimate to their delegates and the State Convention, the general sentiment of the State on that subject.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in the Convention.

It is recommended that District Conventions for the selection of delegates be held throughout the State, on or before the 25th day of August, and that committees make early calls for that purpose; and it is especially urged that every district be duly represented in the Convention.

H. A. TENNEY,
WM. C. ROGERS,
GREGOR MENZEL,
WINFIELD SMITH,
W. T. EVES,
E. L. PHILLIPS,
GEORGE GARY,
GEORGE L. GRAVES.

The News and its Indecencies.

The *News* waxes wrath under the just retribution which its recent outrages upon common decency and the moral sentiment of the community, are meeting at the hands of the almost entire press of the State. It pronounces our assertion that the publication of the SICKLES confession in the *Sentinel* (about which it made so much ado) was accidental "a lie, a dastardly, hypocritical lie," and thus proceeds:

> We presume that the publication of Mrs. Sickles' confession was just about as accidental as the publication of the evidence in Booth's case, and no more so; but the "Sentinel" forgets to mention how it came to publish in its "telegraph columns," an article which never came to this city by telegraph. Perhaps that was accidental, and perhaps not. It looks to us, however, more like design, and the publication of it in the column, where it did not belong, and which every one of its subscribers are sure to read closely—whether they look over any other portion of the paper or not—proves that our unto-righteous contemporary placed it there, in order that it might not escape the observation of its most casual readers. It was not received by telegraph, but was copied from an exchange, and we leave the public to judge whether the editor of the "Sentinel" helps his case any or not, when he voluntarily admits that he fraudulently palmed off upon his readers an indecent confession; which came by mail, as telegraphic news. The "sentinel" continually practices that species of fraud for the purpose of deceiving the public, and creating an impression that it receives more news by telegraph than its city cotemporaries.

Without so far demeaning ourselves as to bandy epithets with our amiable cotemporary, we can assure him that the publication of the SICKLES confession *was* purely accidental, so far as the editor of the *Sentinel* was concerned, not having been seen by him until it appeared in the paper.

As for its being in the telegraph columns, had the *News* been disposed to do the *Sentinel* justice, it might easily have accounted for that, without charging us with fraud.—The document in question was transmitted throughout the country by telegraph, as was the whole SICKLES trial, and the telegraph company therefore becoming responsible for its authenticity, it was properly published under the telegraph head. It may be true that it did not come to this city by telegraph—and we are inclined to think it did not, for if we remember aright, the wires between here and Chicago were down at the time—but it was found by our foreman (who usually cuts out the afternoon report from the evening papers, to save the trouble of setting it up from the manuscript,) in the telegraph columns of one of our evening cotemporaries, and hence published under our telegraph head. Had it met the eye of the editor, before it got into the paper, it would have been suppressed, because it was *unfit* for publication, although it contained nothing as grossly indecent and revolting to the public modesty, as the matter which the *News* has defiled its columns with, day after day, for nearly two weeks.

The statement that the *Sentinel* continually practices "fraud for the purpose of deceiving the public, and creating the impression that it receives more news by telegraph than its city cotemporaries," we pronounce a premeditated and unqualified falsehood, and we defy the *News* to cite an instance in which the *Sentinel* has practiced that or any other species of fraud upon the public.

The assault of the *News* upon the *Sentinel* is a very lame effort to divert attention from the infamous position which it occupies before the public. But admitting that the *Sentinel* committed a grave error in publishing the SICKLES confession, does that make the offence of the *News* in daily arraying before its readers, details of indecency, displayed with all the attractions of typographical art, that could not be read without bringing a blush to the cheek of any respectable woman or man, any the less despicable? Does that justify *it* in poisoning the minds of our youth and committing an outrage upon the moral sentiment of the community? But we need not dwell on the subject. The *News* is already reaping the reward of its iniquity. It is excluded from every respectable family circle, and had the laws been properly enforced it would have long since been prosecuted for its unblushing obscenity.

The Currency Question.

We notice a lengthy article in the Watertown *Democrat* upon the Currency Question, complaining of the Banks and Bankers of Milwaukee, for sending home the bills of the country Banks for redemption, and making sundry hard speeches against Milwaukee.—We suppose if any body goes into Banking under our law, and issues currency in pursuance of that law, that they will hold themselves in readiness to redeem the same, when called upon from any quarter. The law says they shall so redeem. Where then, is the ground of complaint? Again the *Democrat* tells us that the Banks of Watertown have redeemed in about twenty days eighty thousand dollars, and alleges that this is the cause of the stringency for currency. Now, however short other places may be for currency, Watertown ought to be in a bountiful supply. For if her Banks have taken up *eighty thousand* dollars of currency, why, of course, they have got the currency *on hand*, and can, and ought to loan it right out again among the good people of Watertown and vicinity, and thus make money plenty in that locality.

For we cannot for a moment suppose that any of the Watertown Bankers belong to the fraternity of *Wild Cutters*, a class of persons who have come into the State with Missouri or Virginia "promises to pay," and put afloat some currency without putting a dollar of capital into their so-called Banks, and are trying hard to get along without redeeming any of their currency and pocketing the interest upon these State Bonds, free and clear of cost, and all for the sake of the dear people. No, we do not for a moment suppose Watertown Bankers belong to this class, but have *bona fide* capital in their Banks. So that the eighty thousand dollars of redeemed currency they own they can put right afloat again. If they have not put this currency in circulation again by loaning it to the people of Watertown, then *they* are the ones that are hoarding it. Now, Mr. *Democrat*, look to your own Bankers on this point, and don't be charging all the sins upon our Bankers, who, probably, have enough of their own, without having to bear their neighbors'.

ALABAMA has elected an entire Democratic delegation to Congress, as follows:

1st District—James A. Stallworth.
2d " James L. Pugh.
3d " David Clopton.
4th " Sydenham Moore.
5th " Geo. S. Houston.
6th " W. R. W. Cobb.
7th " J. L. M. Curry.

Pugh and Clopton are new members. All the others were members of the last Congress.

Andrew B. Moore, Dem., is re-elected Governor by a large majority.

REJECTED.—REV. DAVID LEWIS, Methodist Missionary to the Oneida Indians in Brown County, sends us a long letter for publication, correcting some statements made by our correspondent "Nym Crinkle," writing from Oneida, which we are constrained to reject because it is unnecessarily *harsh*, and abounds in unjust and *uncharitable* insinuations. We have too much confidence in the integrity of our correspondent to believe that he was actuated by other than proper motives in any statements that he may have made. As Mr LEWIS represents himself to be a member of the Good Templars Association, we would, in all kindness, advise him to apply the principles inculcated by that Order in his use of language and in his judgment of others. We are always happy to correct any erroneous statements that may creep into our columns, but in doing so we cannot permit a correspondent to disregard all rules of courtesy and propriety. If Mr. Lewis will frame his correction in a proper spirit, we shall take pleasure in publishing it.

METHODIST CHURCH IN CHICAGO.—From a well written article in the Chicago *Democrat*, we learn that there are in Chicago sixteen churches calling themselves Methodist, and being so in doctrine and discipline, with but unimportant differences, but all belonging to the Methodist Episcopal organization, and to the Rock River Conference. It is of these that we shall now speak.

The total membership of these eleven churches is one thousand twelve hundred and forty-three. The total value of the property owned by them is estimated at $290,400.—There are about twenty Sunday schools, with two thousand children and nearly four thousand volumes of books in their libraries.

These eleven churches are divided into two Districts. The American churches, of which there are seven, are attached to the Chicago District; the German churches are connected with the Peoria District. The American churches have an aggregate of 1,002 members, and own property to the amount of $242,200. The German and Swedish churches have an aggregate membership of 241; and own property to the amount of $48,200.

WARLIKE SIGNS IN MINNESOTA.—We have already announced that in Wright Co., Minnesota, a band of lawless men forcibly liberated EMERY MOORE, one of the murderers of OSCAR JACKSON. So high-handed is the spirit of mob-law in that section, that virtual anarchy prevails, and we see by the latest Minnesota papers that Gov. SIBLEY has issued a proclamation ordering four companies of military to be in readiness to march to the scene of these disturbances at a moment's warning. The following is the order issued by the Adjutant General of the State:

> Company "A," Captain Western, and Company "D," Captain Crooks, of the 2d Regiment; Company "A," Captain Loomis, of the 25th Regiment; and Company "A," Captain French, of the 13th Regiment, M. S. M., will hold themselves in readiness to march to a point to be designated in further orders.
>
> The Quartermaster General will provide such transportation and ammunition for the troops as may be necessary.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times*, writing from Milan, says that when the news of the peace came he saw a young French officer at the cafe del Europa draw his sword, after reading the bulletin, and break it against the marble table at which he sat. He heard others, who related the insulting words with which they had been assailed by the populace, sympathizing with the feeling which had dictated these words, and only pleading their innocence of the transactions of their sovereign. The revulsion was so sudden and blasting to the Italians, that in one day five persons were carried to the mad house, raving maniacs.

The Press & Tribune of yesterday, states that intelligence, believed to be reliable, has reached Chicago, that the ex-hackman of that city and now convict at Joliet, MICHAEL JOY, sent to the Penitentiary for five years, with a fellow-hackman, BILL BRUSH, for the CHRISTIANA DAVIS Conspiracy Case, has just fallen heir to a fortune of $30,000, left him by a deceased brother in California, and by him transmitted to New York, where it is in the hands of Mr. FARGO, of the Express Co. Efforts are being made for MIKE'S pardon.

A BOY WITH HORNS.—The Hinds County, (Miss.) *Gazette*, gives an account of a negro boy in that region, eight years old, who has horns on his head. The horns are said to be three inches long, and project from the head above each ear, and to interfere considerable with wearing a hat. They are stiff and hard, but not flinty, as are the horns of quadrupeds.

THE N. Y. *Express* says MRS. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN BLACKWELL preached in THEO. PARKER'S church in Boston, recently.—There was pretty near a "titter" manufactured by the young people, when she read her text as follows: "When I was a child I spake like a child, understood as a child, and when I was a man, I put away childish things.

Chancellor Barnard.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*, who writes from Madison pays a merited tribute to the intellectual and moral worth of Chancellor BARNARD of our State University:

> I need not take words to assure your readers that we esteem ourselves fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Barnard at the head of our University, and so at the head of our entire system of public education. Those readers are too familiar with that household name, and too well-know the value of his services, reaching, as they have done, from center to circumference of your State, not to feel that any people may rejoice at the accession of such a man to their appliances for moulding the community to that character which is most desirable. We do rejoice that we have been able to secure his services.—And although since his acceptance of the offices to which he has been called by the people of Wisconsin, he has been prostrated by a severe and dangerous sickness, and so has been unable to be with us until just now, yet he has already done much, especially in clearing the way for future efficiency, and we feel already strengthened and encouraged by his presence and his counsels. Mr. Barnard's position here is a peculiar one. He is chancellor of our University and at the same time Secretary of our Board of Regents of Normal Schools.
>
> The latter office gives him, in an important sense, the shaping and controlling of our system of common school instruction, while by the means of the former he will be able to blend the education of the common and high schools with the still higher schools of the University, thus arranging a self-consistent and progressive system from the lowest to the highest attainable point. We have a body of teachers in our State, who will, I am confident, stand by Mr. Barnard in his endeavors to do what he has done for other States, and even more. Our State Teachers' Association has just met here, drawing together more than two hundred from all portions of the State. And a finer body you never beheld. Their manifest intelligence and zeal must have gladdened and strengthened the heart of Mr. Barnard as he looked upon them. He was called upon to address them, and his remarks, like his inaugural address before the University, were such as you would expect them to be. The teachers and all who have this week seen and heard Mr. B., have been exceedingly pleased by this, his introduction to us. I augur much for the future from this auspicious beginning. Yours, HARTFORD.

SIX THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS IN COUNTERFEIT BILLS FOUND IN A CELLAR.—About 9 o'clock on Thursday night officer Connell, of the 19th Ward, who resides in the tenement house No. 139 E. 40th street, received information that a boy named Haines residing in the same house, had found a quantity of counterfeit bills done up in $1,000 packages, to the amount of $6,400.—Haines states that while in company with another boy he found the bills in the coal cellar of the house where he resided, and handed them to his mother. Mr. Christian Dwingils, who occupies apartments immediately over the cellar in question was arrested by the police on suspicion.

The bills purport to be on the Oneida County Bank of Utica, N. Y., and are chiefly of the denomination of $10.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Our State Prison.

We here present, in connection with the State Prison letters of our correspondent "Nym Crinkle," those passages in Commissioner MCGRAW'S annual report, which he referred to in his last letter, and sent us for publication:

> While I accord fully with the strictest economist that penitentiaries should be as little expense to the State as possible—nay, that they should pay *revenues*, if this can be done, while the State does its *duty* to the convict and humanity; still I think the *paramount* object should be the reformation of the guilty to society and their families, reformed, educated, and useful men and women.
>
> How can this be done? I answer that it will be difficult to induce a convict to become just, while he feels that injustice is being done to him. There is a question with me, does the State not transgress the bounds of justice in her dealings with the guilty?
>
> I am not a lawyer, but I believe it is a well established principle of common law, that an individual can only resist with sufficient force, to protect himself from injury. What right has the State to do anything more.
>
> My opinion is, that the State, while necessarily restraining the convict from a portion of his natural rights, should be very careful to deprive him of no more than is necessary to reach the ends of mercy and justice. Instead of enacting that a convict "shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the State," would it not subserve the ends of justice better to cause an account to be opened with each prisoner as soon as he arrives at the prison, let the State furnish him with work by the piece, or some other equitable way, and pay him all he earns over his keeping? The surplus I would have reserved for him at the end of his sentence, or paid on his order to his family or friends.
>
> This *certainly* would be just; to this the prisoner seems to be entitled. In addition to the justice of the thing, it would be more likely to *reform* than the present system, and it would be more likely to reform, *because of its justice*. It would also tend to *preserve* family ties, whereas, the present system severs them. How consoling it would be for a poor convict in the darkness of his cell on a cold winter night, to reflect, that he had that day transmitted to his wife and children a portion of his earnings, and that a heartless contractor was not living from the profits that were due to his own family!—He would sleep better that night—he would walk forth to his labor next day with more love for his fellows, and an infinitely better opinion of himself. He would go home in thought, to his own fireside, and see the eyes of his little ones glisten with joy when his wife spreads forth the product of his remittance, and tells her children that their father has sent it to them.
>
> Would this not cement the alliance between this man and his family? Would not he be more contented, more happy and more cheerful in contentment and peace, is there not hope? Will this family be as likely to become county, or town paupers, as though he furnished nothing for their support, or would the wife be as likely to sue for a divorce, and his children be scattered to the four winds? The reverse of all this would be likely to happen, and when his time would expire he would return home, sure to meet his family in love and with more of a determination than ever before, to be their father, protector and friend.
>
> But I think I hear it objected that while *some* would more than support themselves, and send something to their families as suggested, a large portion would fail of paying their expenses, and the State would certainly be a yearly loser. I believe this would be the case to some extent. There are many around this prison who have not earned a dollar since I have been here, and probably never will. What then? Is it just to make one rogue pay another rogue's expenses? Is not the State acting roguish herself in this case? But I will be asked if, when the State goes to the expense of building prisons for the prevention of crime, would it not be just to make those prisons, *as institutions*, pay their own expenses? I answer, No; not if injustice be thereby done to the meanest inmate within the walls. Besides, those men who are, or are likely to be public charges in a prison, would be equally so at large, either as rogues or paupers, and it is as easy to support them in the State prison as any place.
>
> * * * * * * * * *
>
> I would call your attention, and that of the Legislature to the Statute disfranchising a man for life, for the commission of the slightest felony, punishable in the State prison.—It seems unjust that a youthful indiscretion should be punished with a lifelong punishment. It is true the Executive has the pardoning power, but how few of this friendless class are ever restored to the right of citizenship through this channel! Even this is the only *mercy* where the convict should have *justice*. The young convict sent here for a few years, feels the weight of this degradation heavier than the years of confinement within these walls. I believe any man who has spirit to aspire to a higher life would. But the evil does not close with the feeling of degradation, for the man who is brought to think himself unworthy of equality with his fellows, will not think himself above the commission of crime. A degraded man is always more or less vicious. I hope the Legislature will look to this subject.
>
> The Statute, but more particularly the sentences of the Courts, seem to imply that there is something derogatory in "hard labor," and cannot have a good effect upon the mind of an ignorant man. To be sentenced to "be punished in the State prison, *at hard labor*, would lead the convict to suppose that the hard labor was part of his punishment, and if it be punishment, then it is something to be avoided, both here and after he leaves. Discharged from prison under this impression, he will naturally look about for some means of subsistance by which he can live without resorting to the degradation that he has been so long subjected to by the law, and the sentence of the Court.
>
> Not being fitted by habit or education to engage in any of the *legal* pursuits for obtaining money without earning it, he is obliged to seek his old associates, and, again declare war on the world in the capacity of a burglar or thief. This has a bad effect on others as well as the convict and as an advocate for the *dignity* of the only legitimate and honest means of obtaining wealth, I object to it.
>
> It may be said this is calculated to reform, and not a part of the punishment. This may be so, but it is singularly worded, if this be the intention, and, if it is, I suggest the propriety of having the sentences run so as to read, be punished in the State prison at reading the bible, as well as at hard labor.—As labor is not only a virtue, but a *necessity* of our nature, I would hint the propriety of convicts being sentenced to State prison to have the *privilege* of working.
>
> * * * * * * * * *
>
> Immediately after coming in possession of the office, I sought every source of information I could command, by letter and otherwise, which would assist me in executing myself for the performance of the duties I was called to fulfill. As your Excellency is aware, I have, during the past autumn, visited the prisons of most of the Northern States for the purpose of qualifying myself for these duties.
>
> * * * * * * * * *
>
> The State of Massachusetts employs a man called a State Agent, whose business it is to receive the convicts on their discharge from prison, and assist them in getting employment. I cannot commend this too highly to our legislature.
>
> It is the most melancholy sight imaginable to see a discharged convict leaving the prison on such cold days as we sometimes have in Wisconsin, with only five dollars between him and starvation or crime, and a suit of clothes insufficient to keep him from freezing! If he gets work, it must be by going a distance, and commencing by telling a lie, either directly or by implications, for if it be known he had been in State Prison he will not be employed. It argues well for human nature that so few return to prison after leaving it.
>
> Another fact I found in one of the States—Pennsylvania, I believe—prohibiting a sentence expiring between the first of December and the first of April. This, also, is worthy of enactment here. Another law I found on the statute book of Pennsylvania is worthy of consideration. In that State the prisons keep an account with the counties, and any convict failing to earn his keeping, has the deficiency charged to the county whence he is sent.
>
> This has the effect of preventing worthless persons being sent to the State Prisons "to get rid of them." I was glad to see in almost every prison I visited a tendency to humanitarian feelings towards the convicts, and in almost every instance, a softening of the discipline from the extremely harsh system of years gone by. The old feeling that a convict was an incarnate fiend is giving place to the more christian sentiment, that he is a brother, though fallen.

UNDER the caption, "Spoed the Pirates," the *Mississippian*, the leading organ of the Democracy of Mississippi, copies an article from the N. Y. *Herald*, which states that several cargoes of Africans have been landed in the South. It introduces the extract from the *Herald* with the following remark:

> "May prosperous gales speed the honest 'pirates' in their noble mission to augment the supply of Southern labor, and to obey the injunction to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. The wants of the Southern people, and the requirements of commerce, call loudly for more and cheaper negroes, and, thanks to the adventurous slave-traders, they are coming."

THE reason why whales frequent the Arctic seas is probably because they supply the "northern lights" with oil.

The Lake Fleet in Europe—Prices of Lumber.

The Cleveland *Herald* has been furnished with private letters giving some interesting information relative to the Lake fleet in Europe, and the sales of their cargoes:

The *Dousman* had taken a coal charter for the Danube. The *Caroline* was loaded with pig iron and salt for Detroit. The *St. Helena* goes to Liverpool for a cargo of salt. There is a probability that the *D. C. Pierce* will be sold. The *Gold Hunter* was loading with pig iron at Ardrossin. The *Vanguard* was at London. The *Musillon* arrived at Liverpool July 22nd.

All the lumber taken over by the lake vessels had been sold as soon as discharged.—The advices from Liverpool to this side state that vessels leaving Cleveland between Sept. 15 and Oct. 1st with lumber, will probably find a large market in Liverpool, as the stock is rapidly being reduced.

The cargo of the *Valeria* was sold by auction in Brunswick dock. As a matter of interest to shippers here, and as a guide to them in marking up future cargoes, we give the lotting and prices obtained. It will be seen that the different sizes were minutely classified, which may give a hint to future shippers:

Lot.			OAK.				S. D.
1	62	Planks	2½ to 4	in. thick,	7 to 15	in. wide,	1 11
2	24	"	1¾ to 3	"	7 to 15	"	1 3
3	70	"	3 to 4	"	7 to 15	"	2 0¾
4	155	"	3¾ to 4¾	"	11 to 15	"	2 1
5	92	"	1¾ to 3	"	8 to 24	"	9
6	57	"	3½ to 5	"	7 to 16	"	2 0
7	105	"	3½ to 5	"	10 to 13	"	2 1
8	24	"	1¾ to 2	"	8 to 21	"	1 3
9	31	"	3½ to 4	"	13 to 16	"	2 1¼
10	67	"	3 to 4	"	10 to 13	"	2 1
11	184	"	1	"	8 to 13	"	1 10
12	170	boards			8 to 13	"	1 11¾
13	191	"	1	"	8 to 13	"	2 0¾
14	57	Planks	1¾ to 4	"	12 to 24	"	1 3¾
15	24	"	3½ to 4	"	8 to 13	"	2 2
16	20	"	1¾ to 3	"	7 to 21	"	1 1¾
17	49	"	3½ to 4	"	8 to 16	"	2 0
18	45	"	3½ to 5	"	8 to 19	"	2 0
19	70	"	1¾ to 3	"	8 to 21	"	1 3
20	57	"	3½ to 5	"	6 to 13	"	2 2¾
21	15	"	3½ to 4	"	12 to 15	"	2 3½
22	27	"	3 to 4	"	14 to 15	"	2 3½
23	6	Logs			12 to 15	"	2 0½

MAPLE.

1	17	Planks	2	to 3	in. thick,	9 to 21	in. wide 1 6½
2	24	"	2	to 3	"	9 to 18	" 1 4
3	47	"	1¾	to 3	"	9 to 17	" 1 3
4	5	"		4½	"	9 to 11	" 1 5½

WALNUT.

1	21	Planks	1½ to 2	in. thick,	11 to 15	in. wide	1 5
2	23	"	1½ to 2	"	16 to 22	"	1 9
3	21	"	1¾ to 2	"	9 to 15	"	1 6¾
4	60	Boards		1	11 to 22	"	1 3¾
5	50	"		1	11 to 20	"	1 3½
6	50	"		1	8 to 18	"	1 1½
7	50	"		1	12 to 20	"	1 1¾
8	50	"		1	12 to 20	"	1 0½

HICKORY.

1	21	Planks	1	to 2	in. thick,	4 to 15	in wide, 2 7
2	10	"	3	to 4	"	7 to 15	" 3 6½

ASH.

1	75	"	1¾	to 2½	"	9 to 17	" 1 2
2	44	"	3	to 4	"	12 to 18	" 1 7
3	25	"	3½	to 5	"	12 to 20	" 1 7½
4	30	"	3	to 4	"	11 to 16	" 1 5½

HICKORY, &C., BUTTS.

1	29 Hickory Butts	4 0½
2	29 "	4 0
3	10 Oak Butts	1 1
4	2 Ash "	2 4½

SHIP KNEES.

1	17 Knees	21 6

OAK FENCING.

1	154 Pieces, 6½ feet long	1 4

DRESSED HICKORY HANDSPIKES.

1	392 Handspikes	1 4½

The Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Resources of Michigan.

A correspondent of the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, writing from Detroit, thus speaks of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway and the country through which it passes:

> Michigan has no reason to be ashamed of the picture she presents to the traveler. I have just come through on the new Detroit and Milwaukee route. This is the most Northern of the three transverse routes of the State; and after the elegant new boats which have been built expressly for the purpose shall have been substituted for the present inferior vessels that now ply across the Lake—a change to be effected within two or three weeks—it must prove a favorite thoroughfare for travel to and from Wisconsin and all the Northwest region. Grand Haven, which is directly opposite Milwaukee, and where the change is made from the boats to the cars, possesses a naturally good harbor, which is now being greatly improved by the construction of a finely constructed pier far into the Lake. The place itself is located in a wild waste of sand, and the region for several miles behind it, though pretty well timbered with pine, can never be valuable for purposes of tillage. But its situation at the mouth of Grand River, one of the largest streams in the State, and the fact that it possesses the best harbor on the Eastern shore of the Lake, insure its being a place of considerable importance.
>
> The country soon improves as you go into the interior, and though it is the newest portion of the State through which the road passes, yet proofs of great natural resources and substantial signs of progress are everywhere manifest. The farms generally appear to be in excellent condition and the crops are most promising. There can be no doubt but that this road will, not long hence, work the same wonderful results for this portion of the State that the Central and Southern routes have accomplished for the sections through which they pass. For few Western States will the Census of 1860 tell a more favorable story than for Michigan. The State has the advantage of possessing a population drawn mostly from New York and New England, and thus possesses the best elements of American energy. Until within the last few years its prosperity was most seriously retarded by corrupt and insensate legislation. Wild-cat banks ruined the currency of the State.
>
> The State credit was suffered to fall to the lowest ebb, State scrip, carrying eight per cent. interest, at one time selling at three shillings on the dollar. Internal improvements managed by the State and subject to all the malign influences of party, made little or no progress. But within the past few years the policy of the State has completely changed. The State disconnected itself from the public works, banking was put upon a sound basis, provision was made for the certain prompt payment of the interest of the State debt, a most admirable system of public instruction and high university education was put into successful operation; and the consequences of these and other kindred measures are now everywhere manifesting themselves in a rapidly increasing population and universal signs of progress. Hardly an American city of any size has increased within the last four years as has Detroit, in spite of the hard times; and it is the growth of the State that imparts growth to its mart of trade. J.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATS.—A letter dated Eisenach, July 18th, says:

> A congress of the Democratic party in various States of the Confederation commenced its sittings yesterday in this city, famous through Luther's imprisonment in the Wartburg and the translation of the Bible. A "platform," to use an Americanism, was adopted to the following effect: "The peace concluded between Austria and France, carries great dangers for Germany with it. The final ground for these dangers is to be sought for in the deficiencies of the federal constitutions of Germany. Germany feels the want of a permanent central government, and a national representation. Reforms in that direction can only proceed from the initiative of Prussia. It is the duty of every German patriot to support the Prussian government in whatever efforts it may make to attain to the supreme direction of the military force of Germany and of her diplomatic representation, as a temporary arrangement to supply the immediate want until it shall have become possible to establish a definite central government." This platform has been printed, and will be circulated through the extensive ramifications of the democratic party, whose organization was never fully broken up, and is now vigorously revived.

PILES IN BOTH FORMS CURED—READ THIS.—"I can only account for my present sound health from the constant, though moderate use of BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS—having from my youth suffered, at intervals, from *Piles*, in both forms, sometimes so severe as to completely prostrate me. I have for several months past, though subject to loss of sleep, and unusual physical effort, been entirely free from any symptom of this distressing disease; while my general health is very much improved."

Persons doubting the authenticity of this certificate, are requested to call upon or communicate with the proprietors. They will take pleasure not only in referring them to its author, but to many others who have used the Holland Bitters for the same affection, with equal success.

CAUTION!—Beware of Imposition! See that the name of Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co., sole proprietors Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the label of every bottle.

HENRY FESS, Jr., Wholesale Druggist, 195 East Water street, Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee; sold, also by WM. FINKLER, 77 East Water street, and by Druggists generally. aug4d1w

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON

MANUFACTURERS of the Great Western Fire, Powder, and Burglar Proof Safes, Vault Doors, etc. A spring Safe has been provided with our own patent invisible Safe Lock. We would also call especial attention to our own Double Acting Combination Lock, which is now used by most of the Banks in the city and the State.

Bell Hanging, and Repairing of Safes and Locks, also promptly attended to by

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON.
No. 245 East Water Street, Milwaukee.
jy7d&w3m

FRENCH CHINA.

BLAIR & PERSONS, AT NO. 166 EAST Water Street, have for sale a new stock of China, consisting of Sand, dinner and Tea Sets, Fancy Tea Sets, White Dinner and Tea Sets, Fancy Coffee and Tea Cups, Fruit Baskets, Rich Vases, Card Receivers, Toy Tea Sets, &c., &c., which they offer at reduced prices. au10

Groceries and Provisions.

H. C. LIVINGSTON,
14 SPRING STREET,
MILWAUKEE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING PURCHASED all the stock in trade, and also all the accounts and debts due of the late firm of Geo. H. Stevens, would respectfully solicit the continuance of patronage heretofore extended to him. All those indebted to said firm are requested to make payments to the subscriber or to Mr. V. V. Livingston, who is also authorized to collect the same for my account. I have now in store a large assortment of Groceries and Provisions, which I am offering at the lowest market prices.

H. C. LIVINGSTON.

Having disposed of my interest in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery business, I would recommend all my old customers to continue the favors to my successor, Mr. H. C. Livingston, who will be pleased to see all who will favor him with a call at the old stand, 14 Spring st., in this city.

aug6d1w&w GEO. H. STEVENS.

GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE firm of Sinclair & Gunnison, has removed into store No. 56 East Water street, where he will have constantly on hand a full assortment of Groceries, Nails, Glass, White Lead, Dried Fruits, &c., which he will offer low to cash, or prompt paying customers. He will be glad to see many of the friends of the old concern and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. W. M. SINCLAIR.

Milwaukee, April 28th, 1859. ap29d1m&w3m

THIS WAY WITH YOUR MONEY!

JOHN W. LEDYARD,
Cash Grocer and Wine Dealer,
NO. 161 EAST WATER STREET.

FISHERMEN AHOY!
SEINE AND GILLING TWINE.

I AM IN RECEIPT OF A LARGE LIST of Seine and Gilling Twine, comprised of all the various numbers and qualities, which I am determined to sell cheap. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN W. LEDYARD,
Grocer and Wine Dealer,
161 East Water st.

CLARET WINE.

50 CASES SUPERIOR QUALITY JUST received, and for sale cheap, by

JNO. W. LEDYARD.
Grocer and Wine Dealer,
161 East Water street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR sale cheap at LEDYARD'S
Wine and Tea Store.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY of all the various brands, at

LEDYARD'S
jy27 Wine and Tea Store.

J. D. ALLCOTT. A. B. ALLCOTT.

ALLCOTT BROTHERS,

FAMILY GROCERS,

22 Chestnut Street,

MILWAUKEE.

Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge.
dec18&30d1y

L. T. CHASE & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,

Wholesale & Retail,

Waldo's Block, Cor. East Water & Chicago Sts.

OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS:

Manilla Rope, (all sizes);
Russia do do
Tarred Hemp Rope (all sizes);
Marine Glue;
Hambroline,
Spun Yarn,
Lath Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Oars,
Blocks, Hanks and Thimbles,
Seine Twine,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.;

And a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.
Au23d&6m

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF Two Yarn Manilla, suitable for Baling and Binding purposes. Also single Manilla. CHEAP.
L. T. CHASE & CO.

F. JACOBI & CO.,

No. 20 Market Square, Murray's Block

RECOMMEND THEIR WELL KNOWN stock of—

FRENCH AND RHINE WINES,

BRANDIES, ARRAC, RUM AND GIN.

And all other articles in their line of business. Our goods are of the best quality, and we continue to sell the same as heretofore, at the lowest possible prices. One Counter, and some other articles suitable to a Grocery Store, for sale cheap. aug22d1m&w1y

EDWARD TRUSLOW,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS
Teas, Tobacco, Fish, &c.,
119 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HAVING A BUYER CONSTANTLY IN the New York market, has facilities for offering Goods unsurpassed by any House in the West.
Jy29-d&w3m

Liquors and Segars.

MORSE & BROTHER,
NO. 182 EAST WATER STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY solicited to give us a call. Next door to Uncle Ben's Hat Store.
W. S. MORSE. [dec3-d774-d1y] LEVI MORSE.

MENOMONEE LAGER BEER HALL.

THE MENOMONEE LAGER BEER HALL of C. T. MEYERS is removed to the first floor of Dieterich's Block, River Side, Kinnickinnic, one door north of Wisconsin, where the best of Lager can at all times be found. ap6d1m&d2tf

150 EAST WATER STREET,
UNITED STATES BLOCK.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LATE fire in Young's Block, I have removed to this place, and have since received a large quantity of

SEGARS AND TOBACCO,

FROM HAVANA, NEW YORK AND THE SOUTH.

As my stock of Goods is now complete as ever before, I would like to see a continuance of all my former customers, friends, and the public in general again. D. STRASS.

A large quantity of Segars and Tobacco, partly injured by the fire, will be sold at very low prices. jy1

PRINCE IMPERIAL
CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
De Venoge & Cc., Epernay, France.

THIS IS A PERFECTLY PURE AND Delicate Wine, from the vineyard of Messrs. De Venoge & Co., whose estate lies in the *center of the finest part of Champagne*. These wines have been for years past the favorite beverage of the best tables of England and the Continent, and is the only very recently been introduced into this country, where its pure quality, combined with the moderate price at which it is offered, is already achieving a success unprecedented in the annals of the Wine Trade.

Sold in this city, by.....

and at the principal Hotels, and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. ANHEUSER & CO., Sole Importer,
jy2d&15tdm-2tdy Cor. Broadway & Jones-sts.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to inform his friends and the public in general, that

Messrs. FREUND & GROSSINGER,

of New York, have appointed him SOLE AGENT for the sale of their

HUNGARIAN WINES.

The superiority of these wines over all others, as well as the purity of the same, will be seen by reference to the annexed certificate of C. T. Jackson, M. D.,

Special Notices.

KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Seeley is the attending physician, whose reputation is unequaled in the entire west

☞ For particular and circular, address

E. PENNOYER, Proprietor, Or,
H. T. SEELEY, M. D.

aug13d12w3mo.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.

A COMPOUND OF COCOA-NUT OIL, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness it is without an equal.

It prevents the Hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & CO.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application stayed the itching and irritation, in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others, similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours, very truly,
SUSAN R. POPE.

Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Cocoaine.

A single application renders the hair, (no matter how stiff and dry,) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

For sale by dealers generally, at 50 cents a bottle.

aug25d12w3mo.

A CARD TO THE "LADIES."

Dr. Duponco's Golden Periodical Pills

FOR FEMALES.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success in almost every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the Whites. Nearly every lady in the land suffers from that complaint. The above pill has permanently cured thousands, and will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you, on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these pills a successful preventative. Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while pregnant, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition although their mildness would prevent any mischief to the health—otherwise these pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1,00 per box. H. BOSWORTH & SONS,

Wholesale Agents for Milwaukee

They will supply the trade at Proprietor's prices and furnish circulars, and show cards. Sold also by H. Fess, jr., 135 East Water St., J. M. Alcott 258, J. H. Tesch, 9 Spring St., and C. H. Gardiner & Co., 7 Spring St. ☞ Ladies by enclosing $1,00 to H. Bosworth & Sons, or either of the above Agents, can have the above Golden Pills sent to any part of the country (confidentially) by mail.

N. B.—Be particular in asking for Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills, and remember, they are not a secret nostrum, every agent is given the receipt composing the Pills, and they will tell you they are the best and safest Pill for Females, ever introduced since the Science of Medicine dawned upon the world.

sep18d22d1w&wly.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arise from teething or from any other cause.

Life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No 3 Cedar street New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.

Jel5d19d&w6tw1y.

R. R. R.

HOARSENESS CURED.—CURED IN FIVE MINUTES.—Persons who have been unable to utter a sound for weeks, have been suddenly restored by the R. R. R. Throats that have been sore and swollen, have been relieved from all difficulties in a few minutes. The R. R. Relief makes the voice clear, melodious, and musical. Speakers, vocalists and ministers, who are troubled with Sore Throat, or Hoarseness of Speech, or Irritation in the throat, while speaking, should try the R. R. Relief. For bad Colds, Spitting of Blood, Consumption in its early stages, Bronchitis, Lung Complaints, Asthma, the R. R. Resolvent, used with the R. R. Relief, will insure prompt and speedy relief.

For Sprains, Strains, Enlargement of the Joints, R. R. Relief acts like a charm, instantly alleviating the pain, and dissipating the most frightful swellings and distortions.

R. R. R. sold by druggists everywhere.

M R R sold by G. Harrington, Bosworth & Sons L. P. Lake, and J. H. Tesch, Milwaukee, and by druggists everywhere. augsdaw2w

Clothing.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

—AT—

SWAFFIELD'S

Clothing Emporium!

196 EAST WATER STREET.

may6d249dly

JAMES A. SWAIN,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF MAGIE & SWAIN, will remain at the old stand,

No. 93 East Water Street,

Where he will be happy to welcome the patrons of the former house. ap12d125d1y

1859.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs,

OPEN TO VISITORS SEEKING HEALTH OR PLEASURE, FROM JUNE FIRST TO OCTOBER FIRST.

Accommodations for over 500 Persons.

THE OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS are Situated in Delaware County, 18 miles North of Columbus, (the Capitol of Ohio) on the Scioto River, 10 miles from Delaware, 5 miles from the White Sulphur Station on the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, and 10 miles from Pleasant Valley or Springs Station, on the Columbus and Indiana Railroad.

The medicinal qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States.

For Rooms or other information, address

ANDREW WILSON, Jr.,
White Sulphur Springs Ohio

jy21d85d1m

McINTOSH.

TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY OF the Milwaukee Horticultural Society, a volume of McIntosh's Book of the Garden. The holder will please return it to Mr. D. Ferguson without delay. Members having other Books or Magazines are requested to hand them to Mr. F. By order,

CHARLES OLIVER, Librarian.

☞ Wisconsin copy (II). jy6t93d1f

RAISINS—M. R. AND LAYER, IN whole, half and quarter boxes, for sale by

jan17 EDWARD TRUESLOW, 121 East Water st.

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.

CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum		$7,00
do	do six months	4,00
do	do three months	2,00
do	do per week	15
Papers to the Trade, per hundred. Payable to L. SCOVILLE, City Circulator.		2,00
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum		4,00
do	six months	2,00
do	three months	1,00
WEEKLY, per annum		1,50
do	six months	1,00
do	three months	50

Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers Daily Sentinel Milwaukee, Wis.

A Young Girl's Thoughts on her Twentieth Birth-Day.

Girlhood's sunny days are over,
With to-day;
They, with all their wayward brightness
Pass away!
Woman's earnest path before me
Lieth straight.
Who can tell what grief and anguish
There await?

Guide me! God of mercy!
On the way;
Never from thy holy guidance
Let me stray!
Give that meed of joy or sorrow
Pleaseth Thee;
Whatsoe'er Thy will ordaineth
Bless for me.

In the shadow and the darkness
Be my star.
In the light, lest radiance dazzle,
Go not far!
Make me patient, kind and gentle,
Day by day;
Teach me how to live more nearly
As I pray.

That my heart so much desireth
Grant me still,
If that earnest hope accorded,
With Thy will;
Should Thy mercy quite withhold it,
Be Thou near.
Let me feel I hold its promise
All too dear.

Here, upon life's very threshold,
Take my heart;
From Thy holy guidance let it
Ne'er depart.
When life's stormy strife is over
Take me home.
There to be more fully, truly,
Thine alone!

Love's Trial.

The celebrated prima donna Malibran related the following anecdote at one of her soirees in Paris:

In 1820 and some odd year, a young merchant from New Orleans, a relative of my husband, was deeply smitten, on his first residence in Paris with a young maiden whom he met one afternoon in the Garden of the Tuileries. His first impulse was to follow her—but not being at all acquainted with the streets and by lanes, he soon lost sight of her in the crowd, and it was long before he got a glimpse of her again. But some weeks after this first rencontre, he had the good luck to meet her a second time; and now taking more precaution, he followed her so closely that he arrived almost as soon as she did in front of a house of a sufficiently prepossessing exterior in the Faubourg St. Germain. But there rose the Pillars of Hercules, and "Thou shalt proceed no further!" was written thereon. He addressed the fair unknown a most loving epistle, but she did not even honor him so far as to send back his letter. Whether it was taken in bad part—whether he had chanced foul an incorruptible door-keeper, or, in fine had mistaken the house—the fair damsel remained enveloped in mystery. What cared he for his worldly condition? He was too young to give a moment's thought to such a sordid subject: and, beside, the lady possessed such an enchanting exterior, that it gave him the best opinion in the world of her position in society—seeing that she seemed rather to glide like a fairy over the earth, than to walk like vulgar mortals. But spare me the fine phrases. She was one of those sylphidic natures only discovered since then. The literary world was only in its arrors of those diaphanous creations which have since peopled the world with Undinnas and Esmeraldas. To be brief, she was his bird of beauty—and from the shores of the Missouri to the mouth of the Mississippi, our American had never seen aught so lovely before.

So assiduous and loving was our hero in his attentions, that he at last captivated the notice of the *belle inconnue*. He was himself—I must mention *en passant*—far from unhandsome. A little dash of the foreign air, and a good deal of Southern elegance, spoke greatly in his favor. They met on the promenades, at the concerts, at the theatres, and ended by reciprocating love letters. The American's letters were stuffed full of tender and passionate sentiment. He promised a deal—over much, doubtless—and spoke of nothing less than sacrificing all for her—patrimonage, fortune, native land—with other usual declarations of a downy-chinned youth of twenty. The answers of the unknown few and far between, were much more sensible and cool, and only now and then gave her admirer a golden gleam of hope.

Things were at this crisis for more than two months—centuries in love—without having either advanced or retrograded, when one evening the two lovers met by the merest chance in the Theatre Francais. The fair damsel was accompanied by her parents, without doubt. But Talma played that evening and probably their attention was not so much on the alert but that the lovers could exchange some passionate words *a la derobee*. During the first two acts they talked with their eyes alone—a most eloquent language!—and they talked so much to the purpose that the maid's heart fairly gave in—and so well, I say then, in *un entr'acte* having left them alone, she could not withhold herself from giving her lover a rendezvous on the morrow. Tivoli was the spot agreed upon.

"But you know," said she, "what you have promised me—to leave—*all*—*all* to follow me?"

"Me!" exclaimed the ardent American—"me! I would follow you to the top of Chimborazo!"

"Truly!" said the nymph, with a gracious smile, evidently satisfied; "well, well, we'll see to-morrow."

"But I wish to carry you off—to tear you from your family, which will doubtless be opposed to our union—to live far from the world with you—you alone—quite alone—far from the glauding of vulgar eyes! To-morrow I will have a chaise and post-horses at your door," answered the impetuous American.

"No, no," replied the sweet creature, "that were too precipitate. I do not oppose the carrying off, but we must wait for a favorable opportunity. So no more of horses and chaises pray thee—with Heaven's aid I charge myself with the management of the whole."

The tender colloquy was here suddenly interrupted by the entrance of the third person; and if the tragedy of Scylla was listened to that evening, it was not by our lovers.

Next day passed heavily away for one—perhaps for both—but at length six o'clock struck, and our hero hurried to the pride of Paris, the luxuriant garden of Tivoli; and such a crowd was there on that eventful evening! But what was his alarm, when after having vainly sought the whole garden over and that in every sense through an eternity of an hour, it suddenly rushed on his mind that in the precipitation of yesterday-eve, he had committed the unpardonable neglect of neither fixing on exact hour or place where he might meet his life's sunny half! The unfortunate inconsolable rushed from one bosquet to another, tearing his hair like a madman—but how could he better himself?

Suddenly an immense crowd, which rushed from one and the same side, bore him along its tempestuous wave, and placed him in the first rank of the spectacle which was about to commence—nothing less than a great ascension of a balloon illuminated with glasses of all colors, with a descent in a parachute! Curius, the affair was possessed of no mediocre interest even for a love sick swain—but Heaven only knows whether, at that moment he carried his head on his shoulders, at least in a sane state.

His eyes were mechanically fixed on the monster globule, yet captive, when suddenly they were withdrawn from the magnet of general attention, by the sudden appearance of a youthful nymph, who seemed to descend on some sun-ray which the day-god had left behind him. She was dressed in rose-colored satin, with a corsage of deep sky-blue, sparkling with gold and silver spangles. Her arms and fairy limbs were covered with a filmy flesh-colored gauze. She held in each lily hand a tiny scarlet banner, which seemed, at a short distance, to lend her morning wings! It was thus arrayed that she advanced to her valiant chevalier, who was plunged in a strange dream of fascination, and half mad whether or no he should recognise his mistress in this *bizarre* apparation. "*Me voila*," said she in a low but firm voice, and stretched him her hand, "are you ready to follow me?"

Who remained clownish and confused, if it was not our trans-Atlantic friend? He hesitated, stammered, blushed to the ears, and perspired all over. One would not like to be placed in such an awkward predicament.—She understood him in a second and darting on him an eye-glance of contempt, said "If is not, however, for the top of Chimborazo," She stepped into the *nacelle* of the balloon and the fair aeronaut was lost in the heavens.

"And how would you have acted, fair sirs, in the poor youth's place?" added the prima donna.

"I would have acted as he did," said one.

"Oh, no," replied another, "I would at least have handed her into the car."

"My faith!" rejoined a third, "I would have risked the adventure; and slipped off at the end."

"You are judged, Messieurs—you are judged," continued Malibran, with vivacity—"now I know ye all in your true colors.—Good evening Signor Cavaliers—this is not a tale of Boccaolo's."

Motion and Calibre of Bullets.

It is a universal fact that every missile, whether forcibly projected from a gun-barrel, or in any other manner impelled through the air, is partially arrested by the power of gravity and by an atmospheric resistance.—The first of these causes operates in lowering the time of flight, the second diminishes its speed, and the two together generate the curved line which constitutes the path of the bullets. Besides this, however, every exact bullet has certain irregularities on its surface and in its internal structure of them less sufficient, through the resistance of the air, to make it deviate from the line of aim. The rifle grooves, if properly cut, give the bullet a rotary motion upon its axis, and maintain that axis, coincident with its line of flight.—Each irregularity, therefore, in its structure is by this means presented in regular succession to the action of gravity and of the air during its entire course.

Every rifle bullet has these two distinct motions—a forward motion given by the explosion of the powder, and a spinning motion imparted by the spiral grooves through which it has passed. The force of gravity will act upon it in proportion to its diameter and to the square of its velocity. The grooves of the rifle should only, therefore, have such a twist as will set the bullet spinning on its axis, without too greatly increasing its friction against the side of the barrel. If the twist be too great, it will not only do this, but will cause the ball, during its flight, to offer its various irregularities too rapidly on the action of gravity and of the air. It has been found that, at two hundred and twenty yards, a rifle, ninety gauge, the barrel ninety-five diameters long, and projecting a flattened conical bullet weighing one hundred and forty grains, with sixty grains of powder, of moderate strength, and with a gaining or increasing twist, ending at one turn at forty-two inches, will send its bullet with less variation in a side wind than any other combination of calibre and twist.

To produce the greatest effect at four hundred and forty yards, the calibre should be eighty to the pound, the twist ending at one turn in thirty-nine inches; and for a range of six hundred and sixty yards a calibre of seventy to the pound will be requisite, with a twist ending at one turn in thirty-six inches. For very great distances a heavy bullet becomes indispensable, because if two bodies of different sizes, but of equal density, be supposed to be moving through the air, and starting with the same velocity, the smaller will lose its momentum sooner than the larger. A sixty or ninety gauge rifle may perform admirably up to three hundred yards, but at ranges of seven hundred, eight hundred, or one thousand, it would not for a moment compete with one carrying a one and three-fourth ounce ball, unless the bullet were formed upon the well-known Lancaster pattern, whereby not only is all windage disposed with, but a minimum surface is opposed to the air, and the projectile becomes, in part, a short blunt leaden arrow, or bolt. In a perfectly calm atmosphere, bullets of ninety gauge may make a good practice at a somewhat long range, but even a light breeze will be sufficient to sweep them out of their proper course—the reason being simply that the momentum of a small bullet diminishes so rapidly as to render it incapable of maintaining its proper line of flight.

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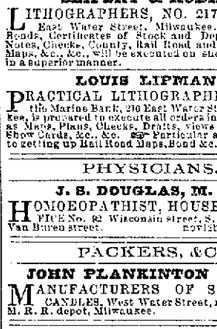

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PITTSBURGH COAL,
ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL.

Will sell either to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the lakes or to the country, at eastern prices, adding freight.

☞ All orders addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office and Yard, corner of West Water and

THE SENTINEL.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, August 9, 1859.

Breadstuffs, &c.

The following table shows the movements of breadstuffs at this point for the past 24 hours:

Receipts.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
By M&Mis RR	20	3,534	....	16	....	58
By M&Min RR	26	210	390	....	....	....
Total,....	55	2,044	390	16	....	58

Shipments.

To Buffalo.....	50	415	....	....	....	....

The wheat market was almost at a dead halt to-day, the only transactions occurring being a couple of sales of extra club at 70 and 70c, the latter for new wheat. It was the first new spring wheat that has come to market this season. It came from Menomonee Falls and was bought by the Empire Mills. The best figure named for No. 1 was 60c, but sellers did not seem disposed to accede. A couple of small parcels of country extra flour changed hands in a retail way at $4 to 4.25. Potatoes are still coming down. A nice lot of new ones sold this morning at 50c. Not so much activity in oats, but prices nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 8TH.—Receipts: 565 bbls flour, 13,268 bus wheat, 12,973 bus corn, 2,664 bus oats, 320 bus barley. Shipments: 752 bbls flour, 14,052 bus wheat, 8,972 bus corn, 3,020 bus oats.

Under more encouraging advices from Europe and a good shipping demand, the wheat market opened firmer this morning and advanced 1@2c on spring and 2@3c on winter. Old spring wheat, however, declined 1c—the disposition to operate in it growing less daily. About 15,000 bus of all grades changed hands at 96c in store to 97c on track for No. 1 red; 90c for No. 2 red on track; 85 for extra club on track; 80@81c for No. 1 spring on track, and 81@82 in store; 66c for rejected; and 84@86c for old standard spring in store—the market closing more quiet. Flour was still and about 25@30c lower on spring grades—a sale being made at $5.65. Corn, under an increased inquiry and an improvement in New York, opened firm and advanced 2c, with sales of about 30,000 bus at 52@53c for No. 1 in store and 50c for canal afloat—the market closing quiet at 52@54c for No. 1 in store. Oats quiet. Rye scarce and firm. A lot of No. 2 barley sold to-day at 85c on track. New potatoes in large supply from the South, the market for which has declined 15@16c—closing at 50@60c. Highwines nominal at 23c. Hides quiet and have changed. A propeller takes wheat to Buffalo at 3c, and corn at 2c.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Inactive and heavy. Sales 25 bbls "Sauk City Mills" spring extra at $4.25; 20 bbls country spring extra at $4; 10 bbls rye flour at $3.25.

WHEAT—Market dull and unchanged. Sales 450 bus extra club at 70c; 300 bus do (new) at 70c. No sales of No. 1, 60c offered.

OATS—Quiet and unchanged. A few small lots sold at 27@28c.

CORN—58@60c for shelled. Nothing doing.

BARLEY—Nominal at 80@85c.

RYE—70c. No demand.

POTATOES—45c bus sold at 50c.

EGGS—10@11c.

BUTTER—Firkin 10@12½c; fresh roll 12½@14c.

HIDES—Lower. Green 6¾@7c; do salted 5@5½c; dry 14@17c for salted to flint.

HIGHWINES—Steady and selling at 24½@25c, according to quantity.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

Aug 9.—20 bbls flour, 1,584 bus wheat, 16 bus oats, 5 bus rye, 53 bus lumber, 1,140 lbs hides, 4 bbls eggs, 11 tons stone, 1 bbl tallow, 240 lbs wool.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA R. R., Aug. 9.—210 bus wheat, 25 bbls flour, 200 bus oats, 650 lbs hides, 9,852 lbs sundries, 4 bbls ashes.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy; 10 and 20 cents lower; sales 5,000 bbls at 4,65@4,80 for super western; 4,65@5,15 for common to good extra do; 5@5,60 for old; 5,00@5,25 for fresh ground shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; closing heavy. Rye flour quiet at 4,00@4,62½.

WHEAT—Heavy and 2@3 cents lower; sales 14,000 1,000 bus spring; 1,000 bus red southern; 1,000 for Canadian club; 96c for Mil club; 1,45 for new white southern.

RYE—Lower; sales 3,000 bus prime northern at 72c.

BARLEY—Dull.

CORN—Dull; sales 14,000 bus at 76@77c for old mixed western; 82c for southern yellow; 80c for round yellow; 79 nominally for new mixed western.

OATS—Selling at 36@40 for State; 37@41 for Western and Canadian.

WHISKY—Lower; sales 250 bbls at 25.

PORK—Heavy and 25c@1 lower; sales 4,000 bbls at 14,00@14,25 for mess; 12,75 for thin mess; 10,75 for prime mess; 17,00@17,10 for clear; 10,75@10,75 for prime.

BEEF—Dull, at a decline; sales 250 bbls at 6@6,25 for prime; 9,00 for do mess; 9@11,50 for repacked Chicago mess; 13 00@13,50 for extra.

BEEF HAMS—Quiet at 15@18.

BACON—Dull.

CUT MEATS—Dull; 100 pkgs at 6@6½c for shoulders; 8@8¾c for hams.

LARD—Dull at 10¾@10¾.

BUTTER—Firm, 10@12½c for Ohio, 16@20 for state.

CHEESE—Quiet at 6@7.

SUGARS—2c bond dull and unchanged; 17 bonds 85; M C 8¾; C & 7¾; 6¾; Pac mill 7¾; N Y & 7¾; 31 C 6½; Cal & 11 6½.

BUFFALO MARKET.

BUFFALO, August 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; demand confined to the home and interior trade; sales 600 bbls.

WHEAT—Declined 5@7½ cents on red and white; Chi spring, steady; sales 11,000 bus at 60 for rejected Chi spring; 70 for standard do; 112½ for red Ohio; 115 for white do.

CORN—Dull and lower; sales 5,000 bus No. 1 ill f. o. b at 49½.

Other grains quiet and no sales.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 24.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady.

LAKE IMPORTS:—4,000 bbls flour, 10,000 bus wheat.

CANAL EXPORTS—No flour, 10,000 bus corn; 7,000 bus wheat; 15,000 bus oats.

ARRIVALS OF MERCHANDIZE

Per Propeller Fountain City—Collingwood Line—G. D. Dousman, Agent.

For the City—E D Neely, 99 bbls ashes; E D Holton, 1 bbl bags; Horton & Fowler, 1 bbl.

For the COUNTY—Berkley & Winet, West Union, 1 case; Woodworth & P, Monroe, 4 bbls rice, 1 box; Munson & Co, Ft Atkinson, 1 box; Hall & Co, Janesville, 1 do; Hall, soap, 1 box c tartar, 4 bags coffee, 2 pkgs; L Smith, Cambria, 1 bbl rice, 2 bxs soap, 1 do saleratus, 1 bag coffee, 3 chests tea.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, August 9, 1859.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Cleveland, Dougal, Grand Haven
Steamer City of Cleveland, Keith, Grand Haven
Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Two Rivers, 56 pkgs fish, 1 bx goods
Steamer Traveller, Sweeney, Chicago, 147 bbls apples 301 bus potatoes, 301 kegs white lead, 298 pkgs sundries
Propeller Chicago, Herrick, Buffalo, 117 tons nails, 25 bbls fruit, 100 kegs nails
Propeller Plymouth, Dickson, Chicago, 12 bbls green apples
Propeller Oriental, Briggs, Chicago
Schooner W. B. Willard, Moxy, Chicago

CLEARED.

Steamer City of Cleveland, Keith, Grand Haven
Steamer Traveler, Sweeney, Chicago
Steamer Cleveland, Dougal, Grand Haven
Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Two Rivers, 8 bbls whiskey, 95 g bales, 152 dry do, 2 bbls pork, 2 do sugar, 82 pkgs sundries
Propeller Chicago, Herrick, Chicago
Propeller Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, 50 bbls flour, 415 bus wheat, 237 bales hides, 12 casks potash, 9 bags ginseng
Schooner Col. Shepard, Wilson, White Lake

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Vessels passed Port Colbourne Lock from 4 P. M. on the 8th of August M. on the 9th 4 P. 9th of August:

Bound West—5th: Bark Superior; schr. Thos. Kingsford. 9th: Brig Christiana.

Bound East—None.

VERDICT AGAINST THE AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CO.—In the United States Circuit Court of Ohio, Judges McLean and Wilson presiding, the court, in the case of Hoag et al. vs. The American Transportation Company, appealed from the District Court, announced a decision affirming in all respects the decree of the court below.

The District Court in 1857 decreed that the propeller *Cataract* and her sureties should pay Thos. H. Hung and the owners of the brig *Oxford* $6,775 08, being a moiety of the damages occasioned by a collision.

☞ The following is a list of vessels passing Detroit on Sunday and up to Monday noon:

Sunday: Up—Bark Adriatic; brigs N. M. Standart, Savon; schrs. Catarauqui, Banner, A. Rust, Emperor, Guilelma, York State, Maple Leaf, James Navagh, Madison, Emira, Rowena, Improvement; scow Gen. Scott.

Down—Props. Free State; barks Northern Light, Sovereign of the Lakes; brig Andes; schrs. Mountaineer, Union, Gen. Washington, Persian, St. James, Comely, R. Dart, and 4 Vermillion vessels, name unknown.

Monday: Up—Props. Wenona, Sun, Mohawk; brig Mohegan.

Down—Props. Troy; brig Lucy A. Blossom; schrs. Planet, Rebecca, J. Wilson.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS

HAVING LAND FOR SALE

AS THERE BEGINS TO BE A DEMAND for Farms, by new comers, I have established an agency for their sale, and would request all wishing to sell to call at my office in the City Hall, with improvements, &c., together with the price and terms, and their own address.

EDWD F. ALLIS, Land Agent.

jy28 6wd Milwaukee.

A CLERGYMAN having cured himself of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure which proves successful in every case,) to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, and he will send the same to any address, free of charge.

Address A. J. WILTING, (sole Agent,)
my16 120 wcow2mo. 10 Cortland St., New York.

TAKEN UP.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER IN THE NORTH part of the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee Co., on or about the 8th of September last, a light mulish cow, with a star on her forehead, about 8 or 9 years old. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 16, 1859. jy18 3wd JESSE MORSE.

JOHNSON & OLMSTED,

Commission Merchants and Forwarders,

ERIE STREET, MILWAUKEE.

PIG IRON.

150 TONS PIG IRON, JUST RECEIVED, Eb. from Franklin Furnace, Clinton, Oneida Co., New York. For sale by

JOHNSON & OLMSTED,
jan22 eod&d3daw1y Erie street, foot of Main.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

I HAVE THREE BRICK DWELLING Houses in the Seventh Ward, finished in the most modern style, with every convenience and in a pleasant neighborhood. The houses are entirely new and will pay from 7 to 10 per cent on investment. The above property I want to exchange for a stock of dry goods or groceries. The title to the said property is perfect and also free from all incumbrance.

jy23 D. WALL.

Books, Stationery, &c.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

MILES STANDISH ILLUSTRATED; A most beautiful Gift Book.
Bayard Taylor's Complete Works; 6 vol.
The Gipsie Fay; by Drake.
Keur, or Battle by Little.
Kit Carson's Life, illustrated.
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome.
D'Israeli's Curiosities.
Nature and the Supernatural.
Dailsey, the Hungarian Potter.
Paul and Virginia.
Pictures of a Country Life; 2 vols, by Alice Carey.
Companions of my Solitude.
Edwards on Courtship.
Street Thoughts; by Rev. St. Dexter.
South-wold; a novel.
Southern as I Travelled; 2 vols; by Madame Le Vat.
The Methodist; 2 vols.
The True, Beautiful, and Good.
Two Ways of Wedlock; from the Home Journal.
For sale by O. H. HERMAN,
sep9 175 East Water st.

ROMANCE AND FICTION.

GRACE AGUILAR'S WORKS, 9 VOLS; Julia Kavanagh's Works, 7 vols;
Miss McIntosh's Works, 8 vols;
Mary Howitt's Works, 12 vols;
Miss Sewell's Works, 12 vols;
Miss Yonge's Works, 13 vols;
Jane Austin's Works, 14 vols;
Garret Bell's Works and Add, 1 vols;
Miss Southworth's Works, 16 vols;
Caroline Lee Hentz's Works, 11 vols;
Chas. Dickens' Works, 12 vols;
Bulwer and Lytton's Works, 17 vols;
Dept. Read's Works, 8 vols;
A. J. Rice's Works, 5 vols;
Hundreds of Complete Works, 6 vols.
O. H. HERMAN, 175 East Water st.
mar17

Forwarding & Commission.

CHAS. M. CUSHMAN. BENJ. W. SPENCE.

CUSHMAN, SPENCE & CO.,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain, Provisions, Wool, Ashes, Grass Seed, &c.

Nos. 8 & 14 Commercial, cor. Chatham St.,

BOSTON.

dec2h178d1y.

J. W. COMSTOCK,

Storage and Commission Merchants.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

South Water Street, Walker's Point, Milwaukee

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO all Orders and Consignments.

Liberal advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold or stored here, during the close of navigation, or for shipment east. oct8 1h 84y1

ANGUS, SMITH & CO.,

STORAGE, FORWARDING And Commission Merchants,

PROPRIETOR OF THE LARGE ELEVATOR Warehouse at the terminus of the Milwaukee & Mississippi and the Milwaukee, Watertown & Baraboo Valley Railroads. Liberal advance made on property in store, or for shipment to eastern markets.

HENRY S. POMEROY,

(SUCCESSOR TO LAWRENCE & POMEROY),

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WEST WATER STREET.

Near Spring St. Bridge, Milwaukee.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE on Wheat, Rye, Flour, and all other kinds of produce, to be sold here or in Eastern markets.
Milwaukee, April 25, 1857. apr25 1y

ROBERT READ,

(LATE OF M. H. READ & SON, ALBANY,)

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

MENOMONEE WAREHOUSE,

Opposite the Mil. & Miss. R. R. Depot, Milwaukee.

ORDERS FOR PURCHASES ARE SOLICITED, and advances made on consignments.

Refer to

M. H. Read & Son, Albany. | Rawls & Seymore, N. Y.
Thos. Schuyler, Albany. | Kinne & Peck, N. Y.
J. G. White, Pres't Bank of Chittenden Co., Burlington, Vt. | H. Read & Son, Troy.
J. Prindle, Pres't Merchant's Bank, Albany.
J. R. Beardly & Co., Buffalo.
my1c 183d1y

New York Advertisements.

From Joy, Coe & Co's Agency.

Large Sale of Foreign and Domestic LEAF TOBACCO, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

FATMAN & CO. WILL HOLD THEIR FIRST TRADE SALE on Tuesday, August 30th, and the succeeding days, until the Catalogue is disposed of at

McCullough's Sales Room, No. 170 Front St., cor. of Maiden Lane, Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer, of Burdett, Jones & Co.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.—Kentucky Tobacco—1,000 hhds mostly of the light, medium and common Tobacco, suitable for fine cutting, partly of heavy Shipping Tobaccos.

CONNECTICUT, OHIO, AND STATE SEED LEAF TOBACCO.—5,000 cases of Connecticut, Ohio, and State Seed Leaf, Connecticut, the principal packing Messrs. Orwin Wetherbee and Henry F. Kent. The Ohio, of Messrs. Fatman & Co.'s own packing. The State Seed, of the packing of Messrs Dawvin Wetherbee & Brothers.

HAVANA TOBACCO.—4,000 bales of Havana Tobacco, of Messrs. Fatman & Co.'s own Importation.

NOTICE.

The samples of KENTUCKY will be ready for examination on the 22d and 23d of AUGUST. The samples of SEED LEAF, on the 24th and 25th of AUGUST, at FATMAN & CO.'S Sample Rooms, No. 167 Water street.

The samples of HAVANA, on the 26th, 27th, and 29th of AUGUST, at Messrs. FATMAN & CO.'S Boudoir, Warehouse, No. 165 Water street.

Positively no samples will be exhibited on the days of sale. Parties should be here in ample time to examine the samples on the days specified.

Catalogues and permission to examine the goods can be obtained at FATMAN & CO.'S Store, on MONDAY the 22d of AUGUST.

Terms.—Under $5,000, cash; from $5,000 to $5,000 four months; $5,000 to $10,000, 60 days and 4 and 6 months; $10,000 and upwards, four, six, and eight months. Notes to be made satisfactory to the sellers, payable in the City of New York. For further particulars, address

jy22 5d&w1m FATMAN & CO., New York.

$6 Sewing Machines.

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED AT RETAIL,

A SEWING MACHINE FOR AND WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR SIX DOLLARS.

BARTLETT'S PATENT NOVELTY $6 SEWING MACHINE.

IT HAS BEEN PROVED AND IMPROVED DURING THE PAST 11 MONTHS.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES IMMENSELY INCREASED.

NOW OPENING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ADDRESS OFFICES.—J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee, 421 Broadway, N. Y.; J. W. BARTLETT, 732 Chestnut st., Philadelphia; E. S. HUGGINS, 20 West Fourth st., Cincinnati; HUGGINS, Agent, 92 North 4th st., St. Louis. McCOY & ROGERS, Agents, 17 Woodbridge st., Detroit, Mich.

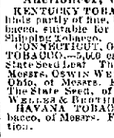
Agencies are being established in every County throughout the United States. Applicants for Agencies will address either of the above officers, which are prepared to fill PROMPTLY all orders for Machines, wholesale or retail.

Send for a circular, with cuts of Machine, and samples of work.

All letters, to insure attention, must contain return postage. may2 3m&13t&sun wt

JULIAN ALLEN'S

Celebrated Granulated Smoking Tobacco,



IS WITHOUT EXCEPTION the finest article in this or any other country. Also, Pigtail and Bobby Burns Snuffs. Copyright of the above is secured in the United States, Canada, &c. For sale by the first class Tobacconists, Druggists and Grocers. Send for Circulars No. 1. STRAUSS, 52 Nassau st. Retail 10 cents per paper, about fifty pipes in it, and every pipe in it as good as a Havana cigar.

Depot 130 Water Street New York.

my15 182d1y.

Legal Notices.

CIRCUIT COURT, COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—William S. Cross against John Furlong, Siegfried Berliner, Charles H. Wheeler, and Charles Bussack.

The State of Wisconsin to John Furlong, Siegfried Berliner, Charles H. Wheeler, and Charles Bussack. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office, in the Albany, in the City of Milwaukee, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated at Milwaukee, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1859. OGDEN, BROWN & OGDEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Milwaukee county on the twelfth day of July, A. D. 1859.

aug10 6w&w

CIRCUIT COURT, COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin. James S. Brown against Karsten Kothe and Sophia Kothe, his wife, Henry Siegenbarth and Babette, his wife, Edwin Palmer, George B. Bingham, August Kar, Joshua La Due, Carl August Terchmann and Charles G. Miller.

The State of Wisconsin to Karsten Kothe and Sophia Kothe, his wife, Henry Siegenbarth and Babette, his wife, Edwin Palmer, George B. Bingham, August Kar, Joshua La Due, Carl August Terchmann and Charles G. Miller.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office, in the City of Milwaukee, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated at Milwaukee, this first day of August, A. D., 1859.

DAVID B. OGDEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Milwaukee county on the first day of August, A. D., 1859.

aug10 6w&w

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, ss. Probate Office, June 12th, A. D. 1859. In the matter of the proof and probate of the last will and testament of John Wilson, deceased, late of the County of Milwaukee.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Wilson, deceased, late of the County of Milwaukee, has been filed in this office, and whereas application has been made by Calista Wilson, praying that the same be proven and admitted to probate according to the laws of this State—Therefore, it is ordered that said application be heard before me, at the Probate Office in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, on the 21st day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. And it is further ordered, that notice shall be given to all persons interested in said matter, of the time and place of said hearing, by publication in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper printed in said City, for three successive weeks, three weeks previous to the time of such hearing.

By the Court,
jy26 3w&3t&w3w ALBERT SMITH, County Judge.

CIRCUIT COURT, COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE. John Plankinton, against A. Warren Pierpont, Bethiah B. Phelps, his wife, Benjamin Hall, Jr., Sheldon C. Hall, Henry McConnell, James Webster and Eli C. Hall. Summons for Relief. (Com. not served.)

The State of Wisconsin to Bethiah B. Phelps, his wife, Harriette S. Nute, his wife, two of the above named defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Milwaukee, at his office in Milwaukee, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 394 East Water street, in the City of Milwaukee, within ninety days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated at Milwaukee, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1859. OGDEN, BROWN & OGDEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Milwaukee county, on the twelfth day of July, A. D. 1859.

aug10 6w&w

Machinery.

BEST WHEEL IN THE STATE.

EAGLE STEAM FOUNDRY,

WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT in the STATE

TURTON & SERCOMB,

MANUFACTURERS OF FLOUR, SAW and other Mill Gearing, together with Castings of all descriptions. Steam Engines of the latest improvements; Driers and Composition work.

Also, manufacturers of the celebrated Haviland & Tuttle Water Wheel. It uses less water, in proportion to the power given, than any other wheel manufactured. It is adapted to either high or low heads of water, runs perfectly steady, and is not affected by low or backwater. It has been proved superior to all to all who have used it, and that, together with its durability, gives it an entire superiority over all others. Drawings of the gates, with reference, forwarded on application.

MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTHS, SCREEN WIRE,

And Mill Furnishings, of all descriptions, at the shortest notice.

Also, Steam and Water Cocks, Steam Gauges and Whistles, Dipper and Cups, Lignum Vitæ of all sizes.

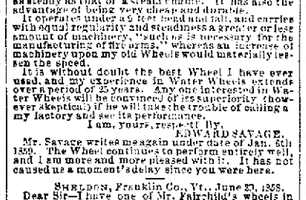
THOMAS TURTON. JOHN SERCOMB.

jy16 87d1y

IMPORTANT NOTICE

—TO—

MILLWRIGHTS AND OWNERS.



The Excelsior Water Wheel Co.

ARE MANUFACTURING A NEW KIND of Water Wheel, patented this day, and 14th December, 1858, by J. B. Fairbanks, of Maryland. It involves an entirely new principle of obtaining power, and of regulating the water. It will use a little or a greater machinery power than is needed by any other wheel now in use. Some of the advantages of this wheel are:

1st. We obtain the ENTIRE WEIGHT of the water, and have the advantage of the full head and fall from water to tail race.

2d. It surpasses all other wheels in velocity and power.

3d. It is perfectly under the control of the workmen, either when used to drive a large or small amount of machinery, at the greatest speed. Speed is not diminished by reducing its motion, since it depends upon the WEIGHT of the column of water below the wheel, which remains the same.

4th. It occupies less space than any other wheel placed inside the flume, near the gate of the water, and is never affected by ice.

5th. The wheel can be used, being made of iron, and one be put in any place and operated to saw Mills, Grist Mills, and machinery of all kinds, with less expense than any other wheel in use. The gate of the wheel is such that the expense of gearing up is avoided for nearly all purposes.

Though with the advantages above stated, we are ready to warrant the Wheel to possess a power equal to the following figures, for each foot fall of water.

9 inch wheel			horse-power.
10¾	"	82,100	"
12	"	90,160	"
13¾	"	1,21,100	"
15	"	1,37,100	"
16½	"	1,57,160	"
18	"	2,07,100	"
20	"	2,57,100	"
22	"	3,07,100	"
24	"	3,57,100	"
26	"	4,07,100	"
28	"	4,57,100	"
30	"	5,07,100	"

Wheels of the above sizes make from 400 to 100 revolutions per minute. Wheel sold according to head, gate, pulley and shaft, so that the purchaser has only to place it in the flume, which can be done with less expense than any other wheel now in use.

The Company have competent workmen, who will put the wheel in operation, and the price at reasonable rates. The Wheels can be furnished at a less price than any other wheels now in use.

W. R. SELLECK, Agent, Troy, N. Y.

CERTIFICATES.

JAMES C. EVANS, Buffalo, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—I answer to your favor asking my opinion of the Fairchild Patent Water Wheel, that you put into my factory for me. I can give no more in stating that it has exceeded my expectations. I took out a 36 inch Stearns Wheel, and put in one of the Buckets, and replaced it with one of Fairchild's Patent. It took Wheels, and it gives more power, with less water, than any set of gates, and works as steady as that of a steam engine. It has also the advantage of being very cheap and durable.

It occupies under 45 feet head and will and carries with equal regularity and steadiness a great or less amount of machinery, which is of interesting importance to the manufacturing of the age, whereas an increase of machinery upon my old Wheels would materially lessen the speed.

It is without doubt the best Wheel I have ever used, and my experience in Water Wheels extends over a period of 20 years. Any one that puts a Water Wheel will be convinced of its superiority, however small it may be, as it will save the trouble of calling a millwright and see its performances.

I am, yours, respectfully,

Mr. Savage writes me again under date of Jan. 5th 1859. The Wheel continues to perform entirely well, and I am more and more pleased with it. It has not caused us a moment's delay since you were here.

SHELDON, Franklin Co., Vt., June 23, 1858.

Dear Sir—I have one of Mr. Fairchild's wheels in operation at my Machine shop, which I can recommend to the public with confidence. I consider it possessing all the advantages which are claimed for it. The wheel works well with a little more than half gate. It gives more power, and runs more steadily than the twelve feet Breast Wheel, which I have before used. It requires less water under the same head and fall.

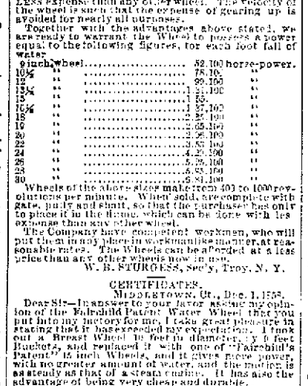
H. CARLISLE.

Many other testimonials from heavy eastern manufacturers might be given, but the above suffice. The public are invited to call and examine this wheel, and see if they will not like to be kept on hand to supply the demand. Gates for all kinds of Mills, and other Machinery necessary for the manufacture of Sash, Doors and Blinds at the manufactory of M. V. B. Day, Esq., (Gray Bank) Jefferson, where any and all are invited to call and examine it under practical test, and a mortise of 20 revolutions per minute. For further particulars address

G. W. P. BOWMAN, Agent
For all the States, except Maine,
At Messrs. Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Frazer,
Corner West Washington and Canal sts.
P. O. Box 1276. se9 2w&3t-wtm

MOORE'

Thirty Dollar, Double Lock Stitch,



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SECURED BY RECENT LETTERS PATENT.

THE ADVENT OF THIS NEW, MOST useful and incomparable Machine is destined to create a great and decided change in public opinion upon the subject of Sewing Machines.

We confidently assert and can conclusively prove, by a *special demonstration*, that this Machine combines in it, (of by long odds) the best qualities of SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES to be found in any Sewing Machine now before the public.

With an eye quick to detect the deficiences and imperfections of other Machines, Mr. Moore has sought to remedy them in the construction of this, and examination of the beautiful piece of machinery, will at once establish it as the *entire favorite for the Million*. Mr. Moore has spent years of study and labor upon this *high priced* Machine now sold. It sells directly from the Factory to the People, and is warranted in every respect to perform the same kind of work as any $100 Machine, and runs the *steadiest, most silent, and most stitch*, made either by Howe, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, or Grover & Baker, though the cloth is *not subject to any tension*. The stitch possesses the same elasticity as the original Howe machine, and is the only Double Lock Stitch Machine for sale in the country, for which a license is not required. Any kind of cotton, linen or silk thread can be used, and the machine is capable of executing the finest or coarsest work. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid, cord, gather and sew on the sleeve, all at the same time. It is simple in construction, and not liable to get out of order. It stands entirely alone in its own merits, and needs no better reference than its own good works for a recommend. It will be seen at a glance that it is a most valuable and humanitary invention of the age.

It is our intention to sell a small portion of the territory for Counties upon as favorable terms as practicable for cash. As a sale and lasting reputation is the investment in no case. Responsible arrangements have been made for the manufacturing of the Machines, and the *large profit in means of selling*, commend the enterprise to the attention of all who wish to make *money rapidly on a small capital*. We will send a sample Machine, securely boxed by express or otherwise, to any part of the country, on receipt of Thirty Dollars. *No Machine is warranted*. Send for a descriptive circular giving full particulars. Address

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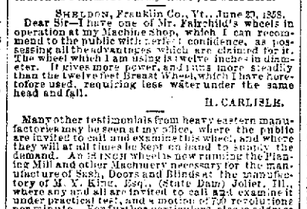
my23 185d&wsm

Pork and Beef Packers.



IN STORE AND FOR SALE, FROM our own Packing Establishment, the following Brands:

CLEAR PORK,
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EXTRA MESS PORK,
PRIME MESS PORK,
LARD, by the Barrel or Tierce.

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WEST WATER STREET, HAS CONSTANTLY in store, for sale—

Mess Pork;
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Leaf Lard, in bbls and half bbls;
Bacon, Green and Smoked;
Smoked Sugar Cured Hams;
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders;
Soap, Candles, Tallow, &c., &c.

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NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS.

JUST FROM SMOKE HOUSE, A FINE lot of sugar-cured hams and dried beef; for sale by
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☞ All claims for losses, damages or overcharges will be promptly settled, and in no case will patrons of this line be sent to Rail Roads for redress.

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UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL transport merchandize from New York and Boston, at the following rates:

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CITY OF BUFFALO, A. D. PERRIN, Comm'r, and WESTERN WORLD, A. W. FISHER, Comm'r, form an Evening Line between Cleveland and Buffalo.

One of the above magnificent boats will leave the C & C Railroad Dock, Cleveland, every evening (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, or on the arrival of the trains from the South and West, making sure connection at Buffalo with the morning trains on the New York Central, Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R., for Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, Albany, Corning, Elmira, Oswego, New York and Boston.

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